INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 299 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Whitehall's Reaction To Jawahar's Repudiation

Severe Bombing On Somaliland Front

Italians Launch Big Offensive

"ENORMOUS LOSSES" TO RAS DESTA'S TROOPS

(Through Reuter's Agency)

MOGADISCIO, Dec. 16.

Severe bombing causing "enormous losses" to Ras Desta's army is reported to have been inflicted on the strong concentration at Nhegelli 150 miles northwest of Dolo on the Somaliland front.

Fifteen Italian bombers flew low discharging projectiles for two hours and claim to have set on fire over a half of the Abyssinian tents.

The aeroplanes encountered fierce anti-aircraft counterattack and one plane limped back home with a splintered propeller.

OFFENSIVE ON OGADEN FRONT

ADDIS-ABABA: Dec. 16.

The bombing attack is apparently a prelude to the renewal of the offensive in Ogaden.

Italian Somalis supported by tanks and armoured cars attacked to-day the Ethiopian lines 40 miles south-east of Sasabaneh.

Neither side gained any appreciable advantage in the fighting, which ensued, although the Ethiopians claim to have put at least eight armoured cars out of action.

Several hundred Somalis are reported to have deserted to Ethiopians.—

Italy's Attitude To Peace Plans Resented

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Dec. 16.

The papers are still discussing the peace plan. The "Oeuvre" says Italians are reported to be reproaching M. Laval and Sir S. Hoare with having been parsimonious, miserly and ungrateful. "We believe Geneva will judge how fitting is the attitude of the Government which is in the possession of a few small villages in north and south Ethiopia after a three months' explosive offensive and thus greets the free gift of half a million square kilometres of land."

The journal's London correspondent says that it is expected that Mr. Baldwin and Sir S. Hoare will defend the plan with courage and energy in the Commons. "Le Matin" says the attitude Britain may adopt at Geneva depends on the development of public opinion between now and Wednesday.

ITALIAN BOMBING 'PLANES WRECKED

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 16.

It is reported that two Italian bombing 'planes have been found wrecked in the Danakali desert.—Indian Allied News.

Addis Ababa-Assab Railway

PARIS, Dec. 16.

The Quai d'Orsay denies the report that the Emperor of Abyssinia would not have been allowed to construct a railway through the strip of territory in Tigre leading to Assab.

While it is pointed out that it would be very expensive to build a railway from Addis Ababa to Assab, it is mentioned that a railway from Assab, across French Somaliland, joining the Jibouti-Addis Ababa Rly. might be possible.—Indian Allied News.

Br. Hold On Egypt

Eden Throws Light On Marshal Popham's Mission To King Fuad

LONDON: Dec. 16.

Three Egyptian questions attracted keen interest in the House of Commons.

Col. Wedgwood Benn inquired whether the Foreign Secretary obtained any information showing to what extent the student riots in Egypt were due to the Italian anti-British propaganda.

Mr. Anthony Eden replied, no.

Dr. Dalton requested for a statement on the latest developments and asked whether Sir M. Lampson had now been instructed to withdraw the advice he had recently tendered against the restoration of the Constitution of 1923.

Mr. Eden replied, as Mr. Dalton was aware from reports in the Press the "United Front" in Egypt communicated to Sir M. Lampson the request for the conclusion of the Treaty negotiations of 1930. Sir M. Lampson communicated the contents of this note to the British Government, which was now examining the question. British Government still hold that the restoration of 1923 Constitution is not in the best interests of the Egyptian people. As, however, the impression still exists in Egypt despite the assurances given by the Foreign Secretary in the House that their advice on the subject amounts to a veto they instructed Sir M. Lampson to dispel this impression.

Sir M. Lampson had been successful in achieving that object.

Mr. Gallacher inquired concerning the visit to Egypt of the Air Chief Marshal, Mr. Brooke Popham.

Sir T. Sassoon replied that Marshal Popham temporarily is commanding the Air Forces in the Middle-East. His presentation to the King of Egypt was in accordance with the customary usage. Marshal Popham would visit the Sudan. It was not in the public interest to reply to the last part of the question enquiring about the number of aerodromes and landing-grounds in the Sudan as also the total establishment of Air Force there. —Reuter's Special.

Butler Asks For Bengal Govt. Report

NAHAS PASHA'S DEMANDS

"United Front" Ask For Elections Within One Month

CAIRO, Dec. 15.

Nahas Pasha, on behalf of the recently formed "United Front", has presented certain demands to the Premier. These include demands for early elections and the abolition of extraordinary measures such as the control of the press.

The "United Front" also demands the release of all those arrested during the recent political disturbances and expresses the hope that the elections will be held within one month.—Indian Allied News.

NO ILLUMINATIONS FOR JUBILEE

Congress President's Statement

WARDHANGANJ, Dec. 16.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, after consulting the members of the Congress Working Committee has issued a Press statement dropping the item of illumination from the programme of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Indian National Congress on December 28.—United Press.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT SUSPENDED

MADRID: Dec. 16.

Arising out of the latest political crisis in Spain, President Zamora has signed a decree suspending Parliament for fourteen days.—Indian Allied News.

GREEK ASSEMBLY TO BE DISSOLVED?

ATHENS, Dec. 16.

The Premier, M. Demerdjis, has asked King George to sign a decree for the dissolution of the Assembly.

It is believed that the King will sign the decree.—Indian Allied News.

GOLD PRICE

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The price of gold was fixed to-day at 141s. 1 1/2 per fine ounce.—Indian Allied News.

Shipowner And Aviation Pioneer Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Deaths have occurred of aviation pioneer, Sir Richard Glazebrook, and shipowner Mr. Arthur Wilson Bibby.

Lahore Curfew Order Withdrawn

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

Undisturbed peace prevailing in Lahore for the last 10 days has encouraged authorities to withdraw the Curfew Order which was promulgated on 1st December last from to-night altogether.—United Press.

Question In Commons

LONDON: Dec. 16.

Reference was made in the House of Commons during question time this afternoon to Pt. Jawaharlal's recent repudiation in the "Manchester Guardian" of certain passages in the Administration Report of the Bengal Government.

In reply to questions by Mr. Anderson and Miss Ellen Wilkinson (Labour Members), Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for India, stated that he was asking for a report from the Government of Bengal on the matter.—Indian Allied News.

NO POLITICAL AMNESTY

LONDON: Dec. 16.

Asked by Mr. Thurtle (Labour) in the House of Commons this afternoon whether the Secretary of State for India would suggest to the Government the granting of an amnesty to political prisoners, whose cases were suitable for such action, as a friendly gesture to organised political opinion in India, Mr. R.A. Butler, the Under-Secretary, replied, "No."

Mr. Butler stated that he had nothing to add to the answer he gave to Mr. George Lansbury on December 9.—Indian Allied News.

Answering Mr. Lansbury's question on Dec. 9, Mr. Butler replied that the Secretary of State for India was content to leave the matter to the Viceroy, who, as far as he was aware, did not contemplate such action as was suggested. He pointed out that only 21 persons, who were detained for Civil Disobedience, remained in prison last September.

CAPT. EDEN HECKLED

"Shameless" Proposals Under Fire In Commons

LONDON, Dec. 16.

In reply to Dr. Hugh Dalton (Labour) in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister in charge of League Affairs, stated that he had nothing to add to his previous statement and the White Paper pending the forthcoming debate.

In a supplementary question Dr. Dalton asked whether the Government still accepted responsibility for all these "shameful proposals."

There were cries of "Answer!" from members but Mr. Eden did not reply.

In answer to Mr. Thurtle (Labour) Mr. Eden stated that the Government still maintained it as indispensable that any settlement must be consistent with the Covenant of the League.

Replying to Mr. Shinwell (Labour) Mr. Eden said that the text of the Paris peace proposals was presented to Signor Mussolini at 5-30 on the afternoon of December 11 and to the Abyssinian Assistant Foreign Minister in Addis Ababa on December 13. They were presented to M. Avenol, the Secretary of the League, on December 13.

Mr. Shinwell asked whether it was not a fact that the proposals were received in Addis Ababa two days after they were received in Rome.

In reply Mr. Eden stated that the text was despatched to both capitals simultaneously from London.—Indian Allied News.

BR. CABINET CRISIS

Special Meeting To Consider Opposition To Paris Proposals

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Paris proposals for the settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute have given rise to a possible Ministerial crisis.

There was intense activity in Downing Street and Whitehall today, showing the efforts which were being made to avert the crisis which has resulted from the opposition of certain Ministers.

Amongst the members of the Cabinet summoned by Mr. Baldwin for a special Ministerial Committee this morning were Lord Monsell, Mr. Duff Cooper, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Walter Runciman. A meeting of the Cabinet has been called for to-morrow. Normally the Cabinet meets on Wednesdays.

Interest in the debate in the House of Commons on Thursday next has been heightened by a report from the Paris correspondent of the "Times" that had the Emperor of Ethiopia agreed to negotiate he would have been informed at a "convenient moment" that he would not be allowed to construct a railway through the strip of territory in Tigre leading to Assab.—Indian Allied News.

VICTORY FOR DOCK WORKERS

MARSEILLES, Dec. 16.

The strike of dock workers which paralysed the port for nearly a week has been settled by the cancellation of the decree imposing a 10 per cent. cut in wages.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA MAYOR TO RESIGN?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The "United Press" reliably understands that Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mayor of Calcutta, will tender his resignation to the Corporation to-morrow in connection with the Corporation dead-lock arising out of the resignation of 15 Muslim Councillors

STOP PRESS

HEAVY SILVER OFFERINGS

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The spot price of silver was fixed at 26d. The forward price was not quoted.

Again there were heavy offerings on the market and after much delay it was officially stated that five per cent. was taken up. This quantity was sold for cash at 26d. before America came into the market—Indian Allied News.

NEW TURN IN NAVAL TALKS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Naval Conference business took a new turn this afternoon after the meeting was restricted to the heads of delegations. Questions by other delegates failed to evoke signs of a compromise on Japan's demand for parity and it was decided to defer further consideration of it for the present.

Meanwhile Britain has decided to explore a new channel and will introduce a proposal to-morrow on the quantitative limitation by categories. It calls for a decclaration by each Power as to what building programme they would contemplate for a period years preferably six.—Reuter.

Muslim Appeal To Lovers Of Freedom

Join Jubilee Celebrations And Strengthen Congress

"BIGGEST ORGANISATION WORKING FOR LIBERTY"

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

"In some matters we have had differences with the Congress. But just as we bravely and confidently expressed our views when we differed, in the same way it is our duty to leave no stone unturned to make the Jubilee celebrations of the Congress a success and thus strengthen the arms struggling for the liberation of the Motherland.

Sacrifices were made by the Congress in the struggle for freedom and the excellent share contributed by the Muslims all over India towards those sacrifices is very well-known to the lovers of freedom".

JOIN CELEBRATIONS

Thus says Mr. Habibul Rahaman, President of Majlisi Ahrar, Lahore, Chaudhri Afzal Huq, M. L. C., Mr. Mazhar Ali Azhar, M. L. C., General Secretary of All-India Majlisi Ahrar and others in the course of a joint appeal to all communities in general and, Muslims in particular, to join the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the biggest organisation in India working for liberty".

What Indian Freedom Means

The appeal continues, "The Jubilee is an occasion for demonstration of India's love for freedom and every one who loves freedom must participate in the Jubilee celebrations. If Muslims hesitate to participate in the celebrations, the whole world will have the impression that the Muslims of India do not like to see their country liberated from foreign domination. In the freedom of India lies the freedom of the Eastern Nations. The stronger the struggle for freedom in India, the easier would it be for the African and Asiatic countries to emancipate themselves from the grip of European Imperialism".

The appeal concludes, "Let us all make a befitting demonstration so that the world may know that the heart of India beats with true love of liberty".—United Press.

"Justify That Charge Or Withdraw It Publicly"

Pt. JAWAHARLAL'S FULL STATEMENT ON BENGAL GOVT'S REPORT

WARDHA, Dec. 16.

With reference to Paragraph 18 in Bengal Government Administration Report for 1934-35 in which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was accused of carrying revolutionary activities in the guise of anti-untouchability activities and with Harijan Funds Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent following statement for press in India:—

"A friend has just drawn my attention to the following Paragraph appearing in Bengal Government's Administration Report for 1934/35.

FROM BENGAL GOVT. REPORT.

"During the third week of January Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid a short visit to Calcutta and after consultation with leaders of most of the subversive movements in Bengal prescribed a militant programme based mainly on his own extreme socialist views and designed primarily to attract the peasant masses. This agitation was to be carried on under the guise of anti-untouchability activities and with the money collected for Harijan work. He was eventually prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in respect of three violent speeches. The Pandit did not defend himself beyond attempting to deliver a further seditious speech from the dock and was sentenced to two years simple imprisonment on 16th February."

POLES APART.

This Paragraph contains a number of errors and insinuations but realising, as I do, that the Bengal Government and I are as vast numbers of people poles apart in regard to ideas and outlook it would serve little purpose for me to argue these matters with them. But there is one specific statement in it, that I was attempting to carry on an agitation under false cloak of anti-untouchability activities and with money collected for Harijan work which I cannot in fairness to my colleagues in Bengal Harijan Seva Sangh and myself allow to pass uncontradicted.

This statement is an absolute falsehood which neither had nor could have had the shadow of a foundation. Whatever else I might be guilty of I hope that I have never indulged in duplicity in my work. A definite and unequivocal statement having been made by Sir John Anderson's Government in Bengal and having been contradicted by me it is desirable in the interests of public morals for them either to justify it or to withdraw it publicly and express regret for it.

There are certain things which are not done by decent people, and if an error is committed an apology is forthcoming. An error in my case may not matter much, for the opinions that my countrymen form of me are not based on Bengal Government's views on the subject. But a Government has the tremendous power of the State's apparatus of coercion behind it and its errors are likely to effect the lives and liberties of

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

.. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a part-time Bill Collector for Periodical, salary Rs. 20 to 30. Cash security Rs. 200 or a like guarantee essential. Apply Box No. 5341 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a well experienced Salesman for a well-known cotton mill in Central India. Apply with certificates and qualifications with minimum salary, Box No. 5332, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Immediately:—Four Boiler attendants thoroughly experienced Babcock's Water Tube Boilers, Accountant Stenographers, General Storekeeping Clerks. Apply Box No. 5337, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted due to expansion of Business 1 Organiser and 2 Inspectors on handsome salary to work in East and West Khandesh. Experienced and influential persons need only apply to:—The Asstt. Manager, (on Tour) The Venus Assurance Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 212, Bombay. (5267)

Wanted a B. E. (Civil), on Rs. 125—5—175, (Efficiency Bar at Rs. 150) plus Rs. 3 as cycle allowance, for the post of a Superintendent in charge of Building and Encroachment Departments. Applications with full particulars, should reach the undersigned on or before 1st January, 1936. Knowledge of Gujarati and Cycling is essential. Tribhovandas S. Thakar, Chief Officer, Surat Borough Municipality, Municipal Office, Surat, 13th December, 1935. (2316)

Wanted Actors, Actresses and few Clerks for Film Coy. Apply with full particulars. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. 5293.

Wanted — A Drawing Teacher for the Sarvajanik Education Society's Drawing and Design Class, Surat. Preference will be given to Gujaratis, who have passed the Art Master's or Drawing Master's Examination. Apply immediately to the HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Athwa Lines, Surat. 2282

27. HOTELS

Bombay Savoy Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, next-door to Central Station with all modern comforts. Inclusive Rs. 4. Exclusive Rs. 2. (5308)

National Hindu Hotel, Ballard Pier Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. High class Board and lodging; splendid food; spacious rooms—all comforts. Monthly Rs. 40, Daily Rs. 2/8. (2056)

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted students desirous learning wireless, good prospects Govt. certificate granted, Hostel Accommodation. Next session re-opens, 2nd January. Apply with anna stamps. The Radio Electric, Post Box No. 3587, Bombay.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Fourteen 19-1/2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5163)

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—A few Dt. Agents for the unrepresented area to sell "Aryan's Tea" (in lead and paper packets and loose), either on monthly pay of Rs. 45 and a T.A. Rs. 15, or on commission basis. Apply Aryan Planters' Agency Garden Owners and Planters. Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (5303).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The clients of the Bank's Bhuleshwar Branch are hereby informed that the said Branch will remain CLOSED for business hereafter every year on the 1st of JANUARY to facilitate the ANNUAL CLOSINGS.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 14th December, 1935. (2315)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY WARNED that Share No. 17388 of Gujerat Railway Co., has been lost. If any body may get, kindly inform at the following address.

NARBHESHANKER N. DAVE
C/o. Chotra Street,
HALWAD, (Kathiawar).
2324

NOTICE.

Time limit for the submission of Competitive Design for the extension of Municipal Office is hereby extended to 15th February, 1936.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
13th December, 1935.
2325

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of diets, etc. to the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay for one year, commencing from the 1st March, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on TUESDAY, the 7th January, 1936. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of diets etc. to the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application: A charge of Rs. 2. will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Parel, Bombay,
11-12-1935.
2281.

Legal Notices

TRADE MARK NOTICE:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. CHOTALAL RAVICARANDAS & CO., that they are the owners and proprietors of the following BRITANNIA TRADE MARK:

Messrs. Kantilal Shankerlal and Co., have given to Messrs. Chotalal Ravicarandas & Co., sole right to use their following ANCHOR TRADE MARK on the goods of Messrs. Kantilal Shankerlal and Co.

Both the above Trade marks are used on cotton and woollen piecegoods. The public are hereby warned that any fraudulent or colourable imitation of any of the above Trade marks or any other infringement thereof will be dealt with according to law.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for
Messrs. Chotalal Ravicarandas & Co.,
2327

PLAZA

foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.
To-night: 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
The Divinely Beautiful
GRETA GARBO
in M.-G.-M. Super attraction
'PAINTED VEIL'

AT LAST
The Much Awaited Picture
KHOON-KA-KHOON
Urdu Adaptation of
GREAT SHAKESPEARE'S GREATEST DRAMA
H-A-M-L-E-T
Is Coming Shortly
at
MINERVA
The one and only Cinema which is destined to give
BEST AND RECORD-BREAKING Pictures like
YAHUDI-KI-LADKI
CHANDIDAS
CHANDRASENA
DEVDAS
WELL!
Here comes ONE MORE RECORD-BREAKER
and that is
H-A-M-L-E-T
LOOK OUT
For Its RELEASE DATE.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Belgium Maru	7th Dec.	17th Dec.
Borneo ,,	9th ,,	25th ,,
Himalaya ,,	18th Nov	28th ,,
Sumatra ,,	24th Dec.	8th Jan.
Taiyo ,,	8th Jan.	24th ,,
Pacific ,,	20th Dec.	13th ,,
Kofuku ,,	16th Jan	28th ,,
Choko ,,	23rd ,,	7th Feb.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION
ONE YEAR
Local. Rs. 20-0 ... Mofussil. Rs. 25-0
SIX MONTHS
Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0
THREE MONTHS
Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0
ONE MONTH
Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8
Subscription To Foreign Countries
Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION
SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.
YEARLY
Local. Rs. 6-0 .. Mofussil. Rs. 7-0
HALF-YEARLY
Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN
YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

SAVE FASTING MUNI'S LIFE!

Doctor Who Examined Him On Saturday Says His Condition Is Getting Worse

Mr. Tarachand Gulalchand writes:—

Dr. A. B. Bhatavadeker, M.B.B.S., has given the following as a result of the examination he conducted at 8 a.m. on Saturday of Jain Muni, Shri Mishrilalji who is fasting for unity:—

Temperature 98. Pulse 38: weak and intermittent. Respiration: 20. General Condition:—Getting worse.

As the condition is getting worse some attempts should be immediately made to save his life.

SUPPORT TO BAKHALE'S BILL

An informal meeting of the representatives of organisations interested in the Bakhale's Bill was held on Friday at the Servants' of India Society, Sandhurst Road, under the Presidency of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

COMMITTEE FORMED

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas then proposed a Committee consisting of one representative from Hotel Workers' Union, Saloon Workers' Union, Shop Assistants' Union and Gumastha Mandal and other few individuals to study the Bill and to suggest amendments.

It was further decided to call a Presidency Conference of the workers concerned in February 1936. and in that connection. the following Organising Committee were formed: Chairman: Jamnadas M. Mehta. Secretaries: F. M. Pinto, Hatim Darbar and Pandit; Treasurer: S. V. Parulekar. Managing Committee: Miss Maniben Kara, S.H. Jhabwala, Yusuf Meherally, M.R. Masani, Charles Mascarenhas, R. S. Nimbkar, V. B. Karnik, Maneklal H. Vakil, Oak Parab, R.S. Deshpande, Biklal Tiwadim. Sangidas H. Vyas. V. R. Birrodkar, R. Nanjundiah. Usman Azad, Dinkar Desai, R.S. Naidu and others.

FATAL DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

Alleged Murder By Husband

BOMBAY, Monday.

Early this morning at 12-30 a.m. the Agripada Police received information that a murder had been committed at Haines Road in Patras Chawl and that the accused was absconding.

Enquiries were made and it was ascertained that one Moti Rapa had stabbed his wife Zambai Moti near the Byculla Station. She was removed to the room of his parents at Haines Road where she expired immediately after.

At the inquest held to-day before the Coroner, Jhikra Nallea, a stone polisher by profession, residing at Patra Chawl, stated that the deceased (Zanibai) aged 25 years, was a cousin of his, and had been married to Moti Raja about 15 years ago. Both husband and wife had recently come to live at De Lisle Road.

Witness further stated that during the last three months there had been frequent quarrels between husband and wife, and the deceased had on many occasions complained to witness, of the treatment she had been receiving at the hands of her husband.

Last night at about 11-30, witness was attracted by the cries of people shouting at the junction of Haines Road and Byculla Station Road that "Moti has killed his wife."

Witness hurried to the spot but was informed that the dead body had been removed to the room of her father-in-law, which was close by to his (witness's) chawl. He went there and saw the body of the deceased.

The Police then took the body over to the mortuary.

Pending police investigations, further hearing of the case before the Coroner was adjourned till Friday the 27th instant.

PAWN-BROKER'S APPEAL ADMITTED

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, December, 14.

Mr. M. A. Bhave. Sessions judge of Thana, has admitted a revision application preferred by Javerchand Bhagaji, a Marwari of Bhayandar, whose appeal against the order of his conviction on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery pawned with him, and sentence of three months' hard labour with a fine of Rs. 50 passed by Mr. P. R. Nattekar, second class Magistrate of Thana Mahal, was rejected by M. K. Jadhav, sub-Divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant, on December 11 last.

On the application of Mr. R. G. Karnik, Advocate, the Sessions judge has ordered that the applicant be released on his executing a bond for Rs. 500 and furnishing a good surety in the like amount.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A verdict of "death due to burns accidentally sustained" was recorded to-day by the Coroner's Jury, on the body of Pushpawati Motilal, a child 9 months' old.

A. C. I. D. raid on an alleged gambling den in the North of the City on Saturday night yielded six arrests.

Several alleged 'satta' chits and Rs.25 in cash were seized.

All the six persons were remanded on bail for a week at the Dadar Court to-day.

A middle aged Muslim who was dubbed a disreputable character by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default six months' further imprisonment on being found guilty of a charge of causing grievous hurt.

Described as the printer and publisher of a Cine Weekly at Bombay, Jagjivan Jethalal was produced at the Girgaum Court to-day charged with theft of Rs. 20.

The police stated that Jagjivan paid a visit to an acquaintance's shop at Golpitha yesterday, and took out a 'bidi' from the drawer of a table in which two currency notes amounting to Rs. 20 were kept. When the owner opened the drawer a few hours' later, he found them missing.

Jagjivan's Counsel in making an application for bail said that there was "an honest dispute" over the moneys alleged to have been stolen.

The Magistrate remanded him on a bail of Rs. 100 for a week.

In connection with the stabbing of Haji Subdar Sheikh Mahomed Ali on the 9th instant at 7 a.m., Muktiar Taja Mulkhan called at the Dongri Police Station last evening and voluntarily gave himself up, stating that he had assaulted Haji Subdar.

It will be recalled that at the time of the assault, Subdar gave the name of his assailant as Muktiar Taja Mulkhan.

The accused was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into police custody till the 23rd instant.

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court dismissed the revisional application of Fazal Peermahomed Manekia, a glass merchant, who was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to a fine of Rs. 200 each on three charges connected with breach of trade mark at the instance of Jafarbhai Gulamhussein Padamsey, partner of Salehmahomed Padamsey and Co., glass merchants.

In holding that the accused had committed a breach of the complainant's "Lion Brand" trade mark, their Lordships observed that to constitute the offence, it was not necessary that the offending trade mark should be exactly similar to the original trade mark. It was enough if there was substantial imitation such as would mislead the public.

The story of how a woman who brought two men to assault a youth whom she suspected to have been carrying tales about her to her husband, was told at the Dadar Court to-day, when Pandurang Rama was bailed out for a week.

The Bhoiwada police stated one Kison, the youth, was talking to the woman's husband, Bhagwan. Suspecting Kison to be carrying tales against her, the woman, it is alleged, brought the accused and another to assault Kison. The accused attempted to stab Kison but his mother interfered.

The Magistrate, sending enquiries, remanded the accused on bail for a week.

JAIL CONTRACTOR ON CHEATING CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, December, 14.

The case in which Mr. Ardeshir Merwanji Daruwala, of Thana, charges Mahadev Narayan Deshmukh, a jail contractor, with cheating in respect of Rs. 4,120 came up for hearing yesterday before Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar, subdivisional Magistrate for Thana town.

After the complainant's evidence was recorded, further hearing was adjourned to December 21 next.

Mr. S. P. Sathe, police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. V. R. Gupte, Advocate, defended the accused.

"RURAL" DINNER AT GHATKOPAR

(From Our Correspondent)
GHATKOPAR, Dec. 15.

A special feature of the celebrations of the Congress Golden Jubilee at Ghatkopar is a public dinner arranged by the local committee of the village Industries Association on December 29 next.

The dinner will be on the lines of rural customs and will be served at 11 a.m. on the premises of the "Satyagraha" camp. There will be no distinction of caste or creed.

Charge for meal is four annas for adults and two annas for children.

Allahabad Ardha Kumbha Mela Exhibition

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The President, Agricultural Association writes:—

During the last nine years an agricultural and industrial exhibition (along with a cattle show) have been held at Allahabad in connection with the Magh Mela in the months of January and February when about 10 lakhs of pilgrims assemble every year. Next year also an agricultural, industrial exhibition and Fruit Show will be held at the Ardha Kumbha Mela.

The Ardha Kumbha Mela will begin from January 8th and will end on February 7, 1936.

Exhibitors proposing to send exhibits to the above exhibition can get concession form for railway concession on application from the Honorary Secretary, of the Allahabad Agricultural Association, Bharti Bhavan Street, Allahabad city.

Japanese Consulates In Iraq?

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Negotiations are going on between the Government of Iraq and Japan about establishing two Japanese consulates in Iraq, one at Baghdad and the other at Basra.

SECRET ARMS FACTORY

The Beyrut police authorities have found out a factory which was secretly manufacturing arms and ammunitions with German machinery and under German instructions. The proprietor of the factory escaped with considerable arms.

PRABHAT PHERI ATTACKED

Two In Hospital Following Riot At "Jathra"

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, Dec. 16.

Two injured persons have been admitted to the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad with injuries received in a Hindu-Muslim Riot on the occasion of the Jathra at Manikgarh in Gulbarga District.

The injured persons are Arya Samajists and are said to have been beaten by Muslims while marching with a Prabhat Pheri. It is also alleged the Muslims attacked the Prabhat Pheri procession while it was proceeding crying Arya Samajists slogans.

The situation is peaceful now and police enquiries are proceeding.

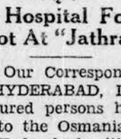
Delhi Congress Swadeshi Exhibition

The Exhibition will open on the 22nd December and last till the 31st December.

The sections include Khadi, Swadeshi Fine Arts, Cottage Industries, Banks and Insurance, Newspapers, Health, Temperance and Social Propagandas.

Tel. Adds: "PREDICT" Kathlal.

World Renowned
JYOTISHI P. SHARMA
(Predict Astrologer)



Awarded medals and certificates not only by eminent persons from India, but also from Europe, Africa, China and Japan for his accurate foretelling. You will be amazed at his deep knowledge in Astrology.

For correct answers to any three questions Rs. 2-6-0 with Postage. Foreign: Five Shilling. Write stating Age and Time of writing. A life account predicted up to January, 1936 only.

PREDICT ASTROLOGICAL HALL
"SHARMA BHUVAN" (C. Block)
KATHLAL Via Nadiad
(India) B. B. & C. I. Rly.,

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Fields, Factories And Workshops

Industrialization And The Problem Of Unemployment

India Must Cry Halt To The Advent Of The Machine Before The Process Overwhelms Us

By V. L. MEHTA

In the following article reproduced from the "Harijan," Mr. V. L. Mehta raises the highly debatable question as to the effect of growing mechanization on employment. He holds that "scientific invention though a good tool is a bad master" and that "industrialization instead of solving the problem of unemployment has, oftener than not, added to the number of the unemployed."

We would welcome a candid discussion of this problem.

The gravest problem that faces the world to-day is the growth of unemployment among various classes of the community, compelling all governments, with the solitary exception of the U.S.S.R., to embark upon programmes of unemployment relief. Although in India the State has not yet introduced any system of unemployment relief, the problem of unemployment is growing in complexity. In two provinces, committees appointed by the local governments are at work to examine the prevalence of unemployment among the urban classes and to suggest measures for its relief. In rural areas, the spectre of unemployment has always been present, although it has usually been ignored; and, in addition, there is the problem of chronic underemployment. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India which devoted some attention to this question observed that "by far the greater number of cultivators have at least two to four months' absolute leisure in the year." The steady growth of our population has only served to accentuate the gravity of the situation. Our population which was computed at 35 crores in 1931 is reported to have risen already to 37 crores and Colonel Russel, from his report on the Public Health of India for the year 1933, has no doubt that by the time the next census is taken the population of India will considerably exceed 40 crores The question of providing employment for this growing population and of feeding it becomes one of the major problems of national policy which must demand immediate attention.

WHAT IS THE SOLUTION?

Though the economic conditions of our country differ somewhat from those of other countries, we can learn much from the experience gained elsewhere in dealing with this problem. There are not wanting economists in India who recommend intensive, nation-wide industrialization as the remedy for this social malady. They forget that industrialization instead of solving the problem of unemployment has, oftener than not added to the number of the unemployed. In the issue of October 1935 of the "American Federationist," the organ of the American Federation of Labour, there is an article by Harry Calkins and Frank Finney on "Why 22 million are on Relief" in which the writers examine the influence of the growth of machinery on the economic life of the nation. The United States of America have carried mechanization to the highest degree of perfection that the human mind can conceive at present. The productive capacity of the people of the U.S.A. equals that of 14 other leading countries of the world, and the per capita production is 25 times that of India. But has this great productive capacity given the U.S.A prosperity? The writers answer this question very emphatically in the negative. In the attempt to cut the cost of labour by the use of labour-saving machines, the manufacturers of U.S.A. have reduced the powers of the population to buy their goods. By the natural process of inventing more and more labour-saving machines the position has been reached that there is very little work for anybody to do. And this is borne out by figures; statistics show that in the U.S.A. 75 workers can produce as much to-day as 100 did in 1929. And with what result? There are 45 million employable men and women in the U.S.A. and 25 per cent of these are thrown out of work by the introduction of this process of mechanization So that thanks to the new developments there are now out of work 11 1/2 million people for whom programmes of relief have to be devised.

LABOUR-SAVING?

The application of human ingenuity to the improvement of the machine might have given the U.S.A., the writers admit, some advantage in the world markets, when there were world markets to capture. There are no such expanding now to be conquered and the U.S.A. has to forget foreign trade and first to get rid of its troubles at home. The cost of unemployment relief for all the various public authorities amounted to 17 billion dollars last year, and this stupendous figure might increase still further unless some method other than the Government dole is found to cure this chronic unemployment The solution that is propounded in the article is a novel one. The writers divide into two categories the so-called labour-saving machines. Some of these are labour-making machines such as the typewriter, the radio, the kodak, the soda fountain, the automobile or the aeroplane. But type-setting machines, air drills, electric motors, steam shovels, tractors, textile machinery, shoe machinery, business machines and all automatic mechanisms are deemed labour-destroying machines. If only a limited number of the latter type of machines were abolished, the writers claim, jobs could be found without difficulty for those who have been thrown out of employment by the growth of mechanization in all walks of life, business and industry. Not only should labour-killing machinery be abandoned, but the suggestion is made that no patents should be issued in future to manufacturers of such destroyers of labour. It may be argued that this will spell unemployment among those who produce the labour-saving machines. The number of persons engaged in the manufacture of these types of machines is, however, insignificant compared to the large numbers whom their use throws out of employment. Further, the writers urge that the abandonment of this type of machinery will have scarcely any appreciable effect on the prices of commodities. The general experience is that the consumers benefit only very slightly by the lowering of the manufacturing costs which the machines bring about and the manufacturers appropriate most of the savings of machine production. And even if it were otherwise, the writers assert, whenever prices have been high people have had money with which to pay the high prices and business has boomed.

CREATE EMPLOYMENT.

The conclusion to which the writers come to that scientific invention though a good tool is a bad master, and that it is the duty of the State and the community to secure that the inventive faculty is not misdirected. No laboursaving machines should be encouraged that are destroyers labour, and instead a regular campaign should be inaugurated under the aegis of the State to create natural, as opposed to artificial, channels of employment. There is plenty of work in our country, the writers remark, for all and food for every hungry mouth and scope for the pursuit of happiness for all, if we would stop giving some of the work to labour-saving machines and give it instead to human beings. People should be induced to go back on farms and be taught how to raise all they need. And in addition, they should be made to learn the lost art of hand work in the industries where human beings working with their hands should take over machine work. That provides a more practical dependable way of living than our much-vaunted civilization has been able to give us. If in the United States of America that is the conclusion to which the growth of unemployment side by side with the growth of industrialization and mechanization has led social thinkers, India has yet time to cry halt before that twin process overwhelms her and adds to the miseries of her people. To meet the menace, a practical plan of action is needed, such as is being evolved by the All India Village Industries Association.

EQUITY
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office:—LUCKNOW.
AGENTS GET REAL FAIRPLAY AND FACILITIES YET UNKNOWN
Most influential Directorate consisting of
LEADING BUSINESS MAGNATES AND DISTINGUISHED INDIANS
Terms:—Attractive, EQUITABLE. UP TO DATE.
For particulars write to
THE BANKER'S SYNDICATE
Managing Agents.

WHEN SEAMEN OFFER SATYAGRAHA

Bombay seamen who were living in the Indian Seamen's Institute recently offered Satyagraha by vacating the building and living for several days on the pavements. Their demands having been satisfied they have gone back to live in the institute. These photos show, from left to right, (1) Some of the unemployed seamen squatting on the pavement outside the institute, (2) A group of them behind Law and Order, (3) How they lived and slept for days preferring the rigour of the cold nights to having their rights usurped.

Industrial Labour In Japan

Hundred Per Cent. Literacy Among Children; Welfare Work And Social Amenities

The right of the workers to strike is recognized by law in Japan;

There is hundred per cent literacy among the children of school going age in that country;

A scheme of compulsory health insurance and accident compensation is enjoined upon all employers of labour; and

The management of mills pays for schools and places of amusement for use by the labourers.

These are some of the main features of industrial labour in Japan as they appear from a lecture delivered by Mr. I. Nishi, President of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum at Calcutta, some extracts from which are given below.

The minimum Age of Employment of juvenile workers was raised in 1926, from twelve to fourteen years. But children of twelve years of age and children who has completed six years' common school education were exempted from the application of this Act. This age limit compares favourably with that of 12 years in India proposed by the Labour Commission in 1931.

In accordance with the Conventions of the International Labour Office, the hours of work for young persons under sixteen and for women were reduced in Japan from 12 to 11 with one hour of rest inclusive In effect therefore working hours for juveniles and women were brought down to 10. Again, workers under 16 years in age and women, were prohibited from night work between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. The hours of closing (according to Articles 4 and 6 of the Factory Act) can be extended to 11 p.m. only, with the special permission of a competent authority. It will be interesting to note the Statutory Commission on Labour in India has recommended that the period of rest allowed to women workers in India should be made compulsory between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m., thereby practically prohibiting night work

Under the Factory Act of Japan, employment is prohibited for women. from four weeks before maternity, and six weeks after, if requested by the workers. After confinement women may join work in four weeks, but a medical certificate for the purpose is necessary.

Workmen's Compensation.

By Article 15 and the Ordinance amending Administration of the Factory Act Articles 4 to 9, workmen injured or becoming ill as a result of their duties, are entitled to compensation by employers at different rates, according to the nature of the injury or illness. In case of death their heirs are entitled to a survivor's allowance equal to the worker's wages for at least 360 days and also to a funeral allowance of not less than 20 days wages.

For sickness, the employer is responsible for providing medical attendance for the workers or for bearing the expenses of the same. In addition the employer has to pay an absence allowance, which is 60 per cent. of the daily wages for a maximum period of 180 days. After that the employer may, if he so wishes, reduce the amount of absence allowance to 40 per cent. or more of the daily wages. The maximum period of compensation allowed is for 3 years from the date of first medical treatment, after which the employer may discontinue medical relief after paying a final allowance equivalent to workers wages for 540 days. Disablement allowances vary from wages for 540 days to 40 days. These provisions do not compare unfavourably with the compensations allowed in any other country. Compare for instance with those prevalent in India. For temporary disablement, the scale is 50 per cent of the wages for a maximum of 5 years; for permanent disablement the sum payable is 42 months' wages; and for partial permanent disablement compensations vary according to the loss of earning capacity. For death compensation is 30 months' wages.

By Article 27 of the Ordinance amending the Factory Act, when a juvenile or female worker is discharged at the employer's convenience, or when a worker who is on sick allowance is discharged, the employer has to pay for his or her travelling expenses to the worker's home. Under the same Ordinance, when an employer wishes to terminate an employment, he has to give a fortnight's notice to the worker, failing which he has to pay the wages for at least fourteen days. Further, every employer engaging more than fifty workers has to draw up rules of employment which have to be forwarded to the Prefectural Government.

The penalty for violating any of the Provisions of the Factory Act has been fixed at a maximum of 1,000 Yen. Obstruction of inspection by Government authorities also makes an employer liable to a fine of a maximum of 500 Yen.

No Sweated Labour

The question of wages in Japan may now be taken up. One finds very often the assertion made in India, that Japanese labour is very "cheap". The word "cheap" has somehow come to be associated with "sweating of labour". Well, this much can be said without the least hesitation, that the provisions of the Factory Act in Japan do not permit the existence of "sweated labour". In terms of money, the wages earned by the individual labourer, will no doubt appear low when compared to the money wages of other countries. But then, it has also to be remembered that within the country, the cost of living is low, as everything which the worker has to buy is inexpensive. Besides, the average worker does not depend on money wages alone. In the first place, he is generally provided with free board and lodging, and in the second almost in every industry, the provisions of bonuses raise the level of money wages. According to the first Census of its kind in Osaka city taken in October 1924, 46 per cent. of the 798 factories investigated were giving bonuses in kind. Most of the workers received bonuses in the form of free meals and free lodging.

Welfare Works.

I would like to mention here some of the welfare works that have been undertaken by the employers in the big Cotton Mills of Japan. I am referring to Cotton Mills only because their activities in these directions are in a sense representative. The accommodation of employees in the compound of factories is one of the features of Japanese industry. Of the total number of industrial establishments under the scope of the Factory Act, as many as 52 per cent. have dormitories, where seventeen per cent. of the male workers and sixty per cent. of the female workers are accommodated.

In 1927, a Government decree was promulgated regulating the conditions under which the dormitories were to be maintained and introducing provisions for the regular inspection of these by Government authorities. These regulations include compulsory provision of fire escapes, sanitary bath rooms, equipment of a common dining room and health examination twice a year. The usual size of the dormitories is about 450 sq. ft. or so, accommodating from ten to twelve persons. For those who reside in dormitories meals are provided for at half the usual cost.

In some of the Cotton mills, small houses are provided for family workers, free of charge or for a nominal rent. In many of the mills, rice which is the staple food of the Japanese, is supplied at reduced charges.

Most of these mills have attached to them schools for girls and boys. In the girls' schools, courses for composition, penmanship and arithmetic are provided. Among the special courses provided for girls, are sewing classes and classes for ceremonial tea and flower arrangements. In the schools for boys, students are taught subjects which are necessary for spinning and weaving as well as given a practical training free of cost. Lectures by distinguished men on moral and technical subjects are arranged once or twice a month for the operatives in the

(Continued on Page 9—Col. 4).

Condition Of Indian Labourers In Malaya

Reduction In Wages To Give Relief To Rubber Industry

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

The year under review was one of slow recovery from the effects of the slump in the rubber industry and in trade generally. The introduction of rubber control with effect from the 1st June, 1934, and the consequent increase in the production and price of rubber made it possible for tens of thousands of unemployed labourers from South India, especially those who had been here before, to rush to this country and to find employment at fair rates of wages.

Thus states the Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the year 1934.

Continuing the report says that the price of rice which is the staple food of the South Indian labourers continued to be low, as also the cost of most of the other articles required by them. On the whole it can be said that when compared with present conditions in South India, the South Indian labourers were able to live a much better life in this country than in their own place. Most of the rubber companies which were tottering or had closed during the worst of the slump were able to pay dividends to the shareholders; and it should not be forgotten that this was possible largely on account of the free flow of cheap labour from South India to this country.

LABOUR FOR MALAYA.

The negotiations between the Malayan Governments and the Government of India for the resumption of assisted emigration of non-recruited unskilled labour from South India to Malaya were concluded early in the year and assisted emigration was permitted in May 1934.

Assisted emigration was regulated by a "quota" system.

The number of assisted emigrants, recruited and non-recruited, who arrived in Malaya during the year are 33,134 adults (22,132 men and 11,002 women), 7,155 minors (3,809 males, 3,346 females) and 5,180 infants (2,584 men, 2,596 women). Of the total assisted emigrants, non-emigrants (i.e., those who have previously resided in Malaya for not less than five years) numbered 6,651 adult men and 4,235 adult women, accompanied by 1,461 male and 1,353 female minors and 922 male and 928 female infants.

REPATRIATION STOPPED.

Repatriation of able-bodied labourers was practically stopped from the middle of 1933 as work was easily available owing to the improvement in trade. During 1934, 1,409 adults., 362 minors and 188 infants were repatriated as compared with 7,047 adults, 1,497 minors and 794 infants during 1933. The cost of repatriation amounted to dollars 23,530 as compared with dollars 130,254 in 1933.

Regarding the strength of labour forces the report states that the bulk of the Indian population in this country, about 70 per cent, is of the labouring class.

NO SHORTAGE.

The revival in trade and the improvement in the price of rubber stimulated production and increased the demand for labour, resulting in a great rush of labourers from South India. All the labourers who came were absorbed in rubber estates and other places of employment, and there has been no complaint of shortage of labour from any part of Malaya except the Unfederated State of Johore. The number of Indian labourers in the employ of Government departments, such as Railways, Public Works, Sanitary Boards, etc., was 34,267 or 15 per cent of their total number.

WAGE REDUCTION.

The wages paid to Indian labourers in rubber estates until October 1930 were at the standard rates of 50 cents for adult males, 40 cents for adult females and 20 cents for working children in areas which are easily accessible and fairly healthy, and 58 cents for adult males and 46 cents for adult females in less healthy or remote areas. With the onset of the slump in rubber, it was found necessary to reduce these rates to give some relief to the industry and at its meeting held in July 1930, the Indian Immigration Committee decided on an all round cut of 20 per cent. As the world wide trade depression and particularly the slump in rubber became more acute, even these reduced rates could not be paid and in order to keep the rubber industry and other concerns going and also with a view to minimise dismissals which were otherwise inevitable, the employers had to adopt several methods such as lower wages, fewer working days in a week, enforced rest to working women and children and part-time employment, the labourers being employed in the morning hours only and being paid proportionately for the number of hours worked. The wages paid to the labourers employed by the Government and Public Departments throughout Malaya, however, conformed to the temporarily reduced standard rates specified above. Those who were employed in special works, such as the Naval Air and Military Bases at Singapore, the Hydro-electric works in Perak, the Oil Installations in Singapore, the Oil Fields in Brunei, etc., earned much more than the standard rates.

QUOTA AND WAGES.

By the middle of 1933, on account of the improvement in trade conditions, the economic position of the labourers slowly began to improve. The International Rubber Quota Scheme was introduced with effect from June 1, 1934, and this and the consequent increase in the price of rubber naturally stimulated production. In 1934 on account of increased demand for labour, wages increased automatically. The Controller of Labour circularised all employers of labour that quotas for assisted immigration would not ordinarily be allowed to such of the rubber estates as would not pay 35 cents to men and 28 cents to women for morning tapping work and such wages for afternoon work as would bring the average daily wages to not less than the standard rates of 40 cents and 32 cents respectively.

WHY
THE Phillips' WAY
IS THE BEST WAY TO CLEAN TEETH
The greater the amount of Milk of Magnesia in a dentrifice, the greater the protection for your teeth.
Phillips' Magnesia Tooth Paste and Phillips' Magnesia Tooth Powder both contain over 75% genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.
Thus the "Phillips' Way" not only polishes your teeth to pearly whiteness but affords positive protection as well. It destroys the harmful mouth acids that cause tooth decay...firms the gums...sweetens the breath.
Insist upon Phillips'—Paste or Powder—the powder in the handy sifter-top tin.
CONTAIN OVER 75% PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA
Phillips' MAGNESIA Tooth Powder
Phillips' MAGNESIA Tooth Paste
YOUR DENTIST WILL TELL YOU
PHILLIPS'
IS BEST

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Review Of Hockey Tour To New Zealand

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

I have received a copy of the Report of the Indian Hockey (1935) Team to New Zealand and Australia. It gives a very interesting reading indeed. In it Behram Doctor, the manager of the team, has detailed in a short and concise manner every aspect of the tour. First and foremost I note with extreme pleasure that the tour has been an all-round success. For which the members of the team captained by "the one and only Dhyan Chand" and their managers. Doctor and Gupta, are in a great measure responsible. India owes a deep debt of gratitude to these ambassadors who carried the torch of India's prestige and glory to distant lands at considerable inconvenience and trouble.

ORIGIN OF THE TOUR.

As it will be remembered, the invitation for the tour was originally received by the Bengal Hockey Association. They had practically settled the terms and conditions with the Australian Hockey Association and had decided to send a team out. But at the request of the Indian Hockey Federation, they transferred the invitation to the latter with a view to make the tour representative of All-India. Then some of the provincial associations began to bargain about the terms, with the result the Australian H. A. withdrew their offer. Fortunately the New Zealand H. A. took the matter up and came to an arrangement with the I. H. F.

BOMBAY LEFT OUT.

There again started another wrangling between some of the associations. They did not like the idea of the players or their associations contributing Rs. 500 for each player chosen. It was really a great pity that Bombay could not send a single player. An effort was made to send Johnny Pinto, the customs player. But neither he nor his Association could pay the amount asked for. So he was left out. I hope the B. P. H. A. would not commit the mistake it did on the last occasion.

OBJECT WHOLLY FULFILLED.

It is, indeed, gratifying to learn that the principal object of the tour, namely, promotion of friendship between India and other countries, was fulfilled wholly. The report says, "From the 13th of May to the date we left New Zealand (Aucland) on the 26th July, our stay in N. Z. was one round of entertainment. The New Zealanders, who have earned a reputation as being "Good Hosts" lived up to it 100 per cent. "at every place we had a civic welcome. Everywhere our boys had all that they looked for and the N. Z. H. A. did all in their power to see that we were perfectly comfortable throughout."

"The welcome and treatment in Australia was also warm and at Canberra the team was entertained to Tea at the Government House by Lady Isaacs."

SOME RECORD FIGURES.

As might be expected, the tourists won all their matches by heavy margins. Of the 43 matches played, they won all, except one which was abandoned. In these, they amassed the huge total of 584 goals at an average of a dozen goals per match. The highest number of goals scored in a match was 24, notched against Tamworth in New South Wales. And the number of goals registered against them was 40 in all.

Dhyan Chand was the most prolific scorer of the side, having collected a bag of 200 goals! All glory to him for this marvellous achievement. His brother, Roop Singh, was rather unfortunate in missing the double century mark by 13. He, however, carried the honours for the highest individual score in a match which stood at 14, recorded in the match mentioned above. Wells was the third player to score over a hundred, 112 being his exact figure. The others were left far behind. Sahabuddin standing next in order had only 39 to his credit.

CLASS OF HOCKEY IN NEW ZEALAND.

Regarding the class of Hockey played in New Zealand, the Report points out, "it was definitely good, though of a robust type. In the first two tests they gave us great fight, although the grounds were definitely poor. In the final test, India completely asserted its superiority and won by 7—1.

Hockey in Australia is not of such a high standard as in New Zealand although they have the advantage of better and harder grounds. We won our game against an Australian XI quite comfortably (12—0).

It is also worthy of note that the tourists played a match against an All Maori team at Rotorua. These natives of New Zealand were particularly kind to the tourists. They have presented them a beautifully carved Shield to be used in India for championship games in any manner that the I. H. F. thinks fit.

FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

From the financial point of view also the tour was a success. "The accounts, duly audited, show that they have made a profit of Rs. 2,231-10-9." The I. H. F. have every reason to be thankful to the chief of Manavadar for the advance of Rs. 10,000 which made the tour possible. It is of the utmost importance to the I. H. F. that it should build up its finances carefully now, so that it may not have to take recourse to the generosity of princes on every occasion.

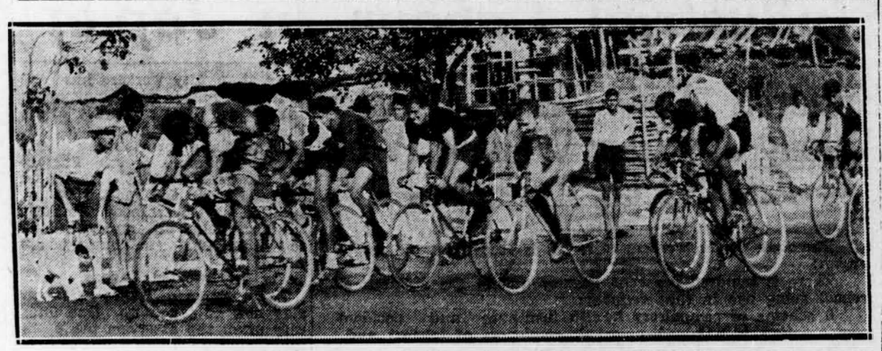
There have been expenses on several counts beyond the budgetted amounts. From the explanations given in the Report, it is clear that they could not have been avoided.

It was a most strenuous journey in which the tourists had to cover hundreds of miles, in dreadful cold, in motor buses, trains and steamers. So the extra expenses on gear and equipment, teas and suppers, steamer fares, etc., are all pardonable.

"ONE HAPPY FAMILY."

There is a small sum of Rs. 457 advanced to the members of the team to cover their "expenses on way back during the train journey." I suppose this was not sanctioned by the I. H. F. in the original budget. This is rather hard on the players who sacrificed so much of their time energy and even money to make the tour a great success. I hope the I. H. F., in all fairness, will condone these amounts.

In conclusion, I must quote the following words of the manager in regard to the behaviour of his team, "I cannot but pay here the very highest tribute to one and every member of the contingent. I am not going to single out any particular person, for the team work was perfect throughout, and we were always "one happy family." No doubt there lies the true cause of success.



Guard puts on a spurt in the final stretch to the winning post. Gerrard is seen second at this stage.

A group of the competitors and the Committee members with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Brown taken at the close of the 50 miles Cycle Race on Sunday.

Congress Jubilee Sports In City

ELABORATE FOUR-DAY PROGRAMME CHALKED OUT

The Publicity Officer of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee writes:

The Sports Committee met on Sunday evening and chalked out an elaborate programme for four days during the Congress Golden Jubilee Week.

PROGRAMME

Sunday, 29th (Evening) Wrestlings. (Admission by Tickets).

Monday, 30th Morning Hututu Admission Free.

Tuesday 31st Morning Lathi Admission Free.

Evening: Physical Culture: demonstration by Hanuman Vyayam Mandir of Amraoti. Admission by Tickets.

Wednesday, 1st January 1936: Morning Lathi, Admission by Tickets. Evening: Local institutions: Demonstrations. Admission by Tickets.

The following five Sub-Committees have been appointed: (1) Amraoti Hanuman Vyayam Mandir Programme Sub-Committee. (2) Hututu Committee, (3) Wrestling Committee (4) Lathi Committee and (5) Local Programme Committee .

(1) Shree Hanuman Vyayam Mandir Programme Committee: Dr M.B. Velkar, Sjts. P.H. Khadilkar, S. D. Dongre, S. K. Patil, C. C. Samel and Rajderkar to be in charge of the programme.

(2) Hututu Committee: Sjts. K.S. Patil, G.N. Kolwadkar, G. A. Seth, V. Tavde and J& C. Gadekar to be in charge of the programme.

(3) Wrestling Committee: Sjts. Ramdas Pratap, Mansingrao Jagtap, V. V. Kenkare. B. R. Dhurandhar, Keshavrao Borker and Bakre to be in charge of the programme.

(4) Lathi Committee: Sjts. Nimbalkar, Samel, V.V. Kekre, Bakre, Dr. Mhaskar and Sjt P.H. Khadilkar to be in charge of the programme.

(5) Local Programme Committee: Sjts. Bakre, D.M. Kalyanpurkar, C. E. Samel, P. H. Khadilkar V. V. Kenkre, Kalubhaiya and S.S. Nimbalkar to be in charge of the programmee.

(6) Tickets Committee: Sjts. Ramdas Pratap, S.K. Patil and B. V. Tambe to be in charge of the programme.

(7) Stadium Committee: Sjts Rajderkar, S.K. Patil, B.G. Kher, Bakre, S.S. Nimbalkar, B.V. Tambe and Bimal Sharma in charge.

A GENERAL INVITATION.

The Sub-Committee have been made so compact because each of them is to be in charge of a definite item in the grand sports programme which is going to be a special feature of the Golden Jubilee Celebration. Only such persons as can devote a good deal of their time to the work concerned, has been put on each of the Committee. The Sports Committee are anxious that the local programmes should be as complete and all embracing as possible. During the short time at their disposal they cannot approach individually every Physical Culture Institute in the city. Every effort is being made to approach as many as possible but the Committee requests those in charge of the Physical Institutes to treat this as a public invitation and write to the Secretaries, Sports Committee, c/o Congress House, Bombay, as to how they are going to co-operate with the Congress organisation in making a Jubilee Celebration a grand success.

TEXT OF APPEAL.

The following is the text of Appeal addressed by the Sports Committee to the Managers and Organisers of the Physical Culture Institutions throughout the city:—

You are no doubt aware that in connection with the Local Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Indian National Congress, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to organise sports, games and physical culture feats between the 29th December 1935, and 1st January 1936 inclusive. An extensive programme of physical culture feats is to be organised at the Gowalia Tank Maidan on the 1st day of January 1936. As one of the leading gymnastic institutions in the city conducted by patriotic young men, you will no doubt agree to participate in the programme. We would, therefore, request you to inform the Secretary of the details of the time and work etc. which you will perform, so that it could be included in the programme.

Reveals Secret of Personal Influence

Simple Method that Anyone Can Use to Develop the Powers of Personal Magnetism, Memory, Concentration, Will-Power and to correct Undesirable Habits through the wonder-science of Suggestion. 80 page Book Fully Describing this Unique Method and a Psycho-Analysis Character Delineation FREE to all who write at once.

"Fear, in one form or another, is responsible for half the failure, sorrow and misery in this world," states Prof. Elmer E. Knowles, the eminent Psychologist. "The worrying habit," continues the Professor, "has grown apace through the tension of modern times, and become humanity's worst enemy; it undermines the strongest constitutions, sours the sweetest dispositions and silences most of the song and laughter in the lives of its unfortunate victims."

"But" says Prof. Knowles, "there is a sure cure for these insidious drawbacks, which anyone can apply in the privacy of their own home." His new book "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces," an edition of which has just been printed for free distribution, describes a simple, guaranteed method of overcoming the inferiority-complex, timidity, self-consciousness, and the shy, ill-at-ease feeling when in the presence of strangers.

It explains how these serious handicaps may be replaced with self-confidence, will-power and force of character. How Personal Magnetism, Personal Influence, Physical and Mental Charm and the powers of memory and concentration may be easily acquired.

Proof of the efficacy of Prof. Knowles' unique method is found in the words of Count H. Csaky-Pallavicini who writes: "Everyone in the world should have your simple system. People need this instruction as our lungs need fresh air, and our bodies food." The book, which is being distributed broadcast free of charge, is full of photographic reproductions showing how these unseen forces are being used all over the world and how thousands upon thousands have developed powers which they little dreamed they possessed. The free distribution of 10,000 copies is being conducted by a large Brussels Institution, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested.

In addition to supplying the book free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles. If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation, simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
Force and strength in my look,
Please read my character,
And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address plainly printed (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss), and address your letter to: "PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, S. A. (Dept. A-1024), rue de Londres, 18, Brussels, Belgium." If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter Postage to Belgium is 3.1/2 annas.

Note: Psychology Foundation is an old-established publishing house that has made many friends through the distribution of useful books and pamphlets on mental and psychological subjects. More than 40 University professors have contributed to its literature and all of its publications for which a charge is made are sold under a guarantee of entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY AT PAREL

Vincent Club Beat Bombay City By Odd Goal In Three

The biggest crowd seen on the Football League Ground during this hockey season turned out on Sunday to witness the trial of strength between Bombay City and Vincent Club, Dadar. This was the first match of its kind in that locality and the stake of a cup presented by Mr. S. K. Mukherjee added vastly to the interest of the game. It turned out to be an exciting encounter indeed. The Vincent Club won the match by the odd goal in the three, the winning goal being registered in the lat minute of the game.

CITY'S GALLANT FIGHT.

Considering the fact that the fair sex of the city had taken up hockey so recently as the beginning of this year, the standard of hockey that these two teams exhibited was by no means poor. From the manner they combined themselves controlled the ball and kept pace, it was evident that they had taken up the game quite seriously. The City could not field their combination for which they paid the penalty in defeat. Nonetheless, they put up a gallant fight till the last. Mrs. Lynn at centre half and Miss Moore at left back were particularly prominent in their defensive tactics. Had their forwards been a little more accurate in their shooting, the result might have been different.

A DASHING LOT.

The Dadar team, on the other hand, were a very dashing lot and never let an opportunity go worrying their opponents. Midway through the initial moity, Miss Coaltroap, their inside right, notched the first goal which saw them crossing over with a lead of one goal to nil. Soon after resumption, the City forwards made a determined attack on the Vincent goal and Miss Collins succeeded in finding the net through a melee. A rare struggle for supremacy then followed in which both goals were visited in turns. At last when a draw seemed imminent Miss Wood put her side ahead by scoring the winning goal.

NEED FOR ORGANISED PLAY.

In congratulating the winners on their splendid victory, Mr. J. C. Maitra who presided, remarked that this was the first occasion that a ladies' match had been played on that ground. He expressed the hope that it was the fore-runner of many more to follow in future. In Calcutta, he said, there were league and knock-out tournaments for ladies which had raised their standard very high. He hoped that such tournaments would be inaugurated in Bombay in the near future. He was glad that the Parel Sporting Club, the organisers of this match, were already thinking of starting a tournament for ladies. Mr. Maitra was surprised to notice the vast improvement the ladies had made in a short time He had no doubt that with more of organised play in tournament, they would reach the Calcutta standard, or even higher, at no distant date.

Mrs. Maitra then gave away the cup presented by Mr. S. K. Mukherjee, to the winners amidst resounding cheers.

XAVIERS' ANNEX CHAMPIONSHIP

Bombay 'Varsity Inter-Collegiate Sports Finals

The Gent's Singles and Mixed Doubles final fixtures of the Inter-Collegiate University Sports came off on Monday.

The following are the results:-

GENTS' SINGLES — Winner: Pandit.

Runner up: Ramrao B. S.

MIXED DOUBLES: Miss S. Munsiff and Mr. Bhagat, Winners.

Miss F. Joshi and Mr. Nagarwala, Runners up. (St. Xaviers).

OTHER RESULTS

LADIES' SINGLES: Miss S. Munsiff and Miss Sanjana (Winner and Runner up).

LADIES' DOUBLES: Misses D'Avoine and Sanjana (S.T.C.), Winners.

Misses S. Munsiff and F. Joshi, Runners up.

GENTS' DOUBLES: Messrs. Bhagat and Shivdasani (Winners).

Messrs. Ramarao and Hirebet (Runners up).

YEAR'S CHAMPIONSHIP

The College Championship went to St. Xaviers.

INDIVIDUALS

Miss S. Munsiff.

Mr. G. D. Bhagat.

BOMBAY GROUP FOR KOLHAPUR

The following team has been selected to represent the Bombay group at Kolhapur in the Inter-group Tournament to come off on 20th, 21st and 22nd of December and will be leaving to-day (Tuesday) morning.

Mr. Ramrao B. S. (Captain).
Mr. Pandit.
Mr. Bhagat.
Mr. Shivdasani.

BOMBAY GROUP FOR KOLHAPUR SPORTS

The following team has been selected from the Bombay group to compete at the Third Annual University Sports and Tournament to be held at Kolhapur, on December 20, 21 and 22:—

V. R. Basrur (G. M. C.); H. Ribeiro (St. X.); K. J. Jacob (G. M. C.; C. K. Krishnamurthy (G. M. C.); K. R. Rao (Ismail C.); R. D. Moolchand (G. S. M. C.); R. H. Colah (Sydenham); R. E. Dongre (Wilson); M. M. Kazi (St. X.); O. A. Nazareth (St. X.); B. D. Padwal (E. & R. I. Sc.); A. C. Lagu (G. M. C.); A. J. Agarkar (St. X.); S. M. Javle (G. S. M.).

Mr. S. K. Mukerji has been appointed as the official coach and Manager of the team. The team will leave Victoria Terminus by Poona Express (8-15 a.m.) tomorrow (Tuesday). All the members of the Team have been notified to be present at the Victoria Terminus by 7-30 a.m. at the latest.

NEW WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPION

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.

Euwe won the World's Chess Championship Final, the scores being Euwe 15½ points, Alekhine 14½ points.—Reuter.

Before your COLD GROWS SERIOUS

RANJI TROPHY

Sind All Out For 230

POONA, Dec. 16.

Sind were all out after lunch for 230.

Score:—

Harris, c Kalapesi, b Talpade	78
Mascarenhas, b Havewalla ...	23
Doulatram, c Kalapesi, b Talpade ...	18
Ghulam Mahomed, c Divekar, b Talpade ...	14
Md. Ebrahim (not out) ...	1
Extras ...	16
Total ...	230

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 7, 1992
Muslim: Ramjan 20, 1354
Parsi: Tir 12, 1305
Hightide: 4-02; 16-40
Lowtide: 10-47; 22-00
Sunrise: 7h, 4m.
Sunset: 6h, 5m.

Bombay Corporation at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.)
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.
Army and R. A. F. Boxing Championships, Cooperage, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 18

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Army and R. A. F. Boxing Championships, Cooperage, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
The Indian Academy of Sciences, Inauguration of the first annual meeting by H. E. the Governor; C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 19

Improvements Committee, 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m., Special Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Cricket Association, Special general meeting, Islam Gymkhana, 6 p.m.
Army and R. A. F. Boxing Championships, Cooperage, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 20

Army and R. A. F. Boxing Championships, Cooperage, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 21

Results of first M.B.B.S. and second M.B.B.S. examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Bombay Winter Meeting, Sixth Day.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"The Last Outpost" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"O'Shaughnessy's Boy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Painted Veil" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"The Crown" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Burn 'em up Barnes" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Kimti Ansu" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIC—"Palmy Days" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Midnight Tale" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music —Marathi Songs. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Albert Sandler and his Orchestra. 2-0 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club. (If available). 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Perfume and Personality. By Beth. 5-45 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A Beethoven Programme. 1. The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra. 2. Artur Schnabel—Solo Pianoforte. 3. Mischa Elman —Solo Violin. "Romance in G." 4. The London Philharmonic Orchestra. 8-0 p.m. "Did You Know?" By Arthur Silas. 8-15 p.m. A Selection from the Operas of Verdi. 8-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. By Mohomed Usman Khan 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben, The Birmingham Theatre Royal Orchestra, conducted by Sheridan Golden. Relayed from the Theatre Royal, Birmingham. 8-15 p.m. "Musical Oleographs—No. 5: Songs Dickens Knew." 8-45 p.m. The Bronkhurst Trio. 9-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minister. 10-15 p.m. News. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

GOVT. HOUSE MOURNING TO BE DISCONTINUED.

On the termination of the period of Full Mourning at midnight of the 23rd December 1935 the observance of mourning at Government House will be discontinued.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Commander E. L. Berthon, Maharaj Kumar and Maharaj Kumar Rani of Dharmapur and Mr. and Mrs. M. Firth lunched at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Army and Royal Air Force Individual Boxing Championship on Monday.

TO-DAY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
To-day & Fri. 6-30 p.m.
Wed. & Thurs. 10 p.m.
Dance-programme includes "Five Arrows of Pradyumna," "Mayoor Nrittya," Tandava Nrittya, Spring Dance, Snanum Dance, Marwari Dance, Gandharva, Nirasha, etc.

UDAY SHANKAR
and his enlarged Company of Dancers and Musicians including
SIMKIE, ZOHRA MUMTAZ, MADHAVAN, SHIRALI
And
USTAD ALAUDIN KHAN
(The Greatest Sarod-Player in India.)
PLANS OPEN
Reserved Seats: Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6 and 2-4.
Gallery (Unreserved) Re: 1-2.
EXCELSIOR
THEATRE—Tel. 20288.

Only One Theatre Can be FIRST in the Year 1936
And That Will Be
CENTRAL CENTRAL CENTRAL
THE HOME OF THE WORLD'S
Finest Entertainments
Most central situation
CHARNI ROAD.
Only at a Distance of a Half-a-Minute's Drive Off the Queen's Road
CENTRAL
will be
The Theatre of Stars
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
Brilliant Galaxy of Stars
in BIG HITS!
It Will Be the Year of Your Most Glorious Screen-Entertainment!
Never Have Stars shone more Brightly—Never such an array of Brilliant Personalities in the Movie-Heavens!
SEE THEM in Comfort
MEET THEM in Comfort
HEAR THEM in Comfort
in the
"CENTRAL"
The Roar of the LION TRADE-MARK
Will be Your Invitation to Happiness!
WATCH
THE OPENING DATE and PICTURE

THE CAPITOL
Daily 2 Performances at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
WELCOME RETURN VISIT
of
Prof. DOORLAY'S
TROPICAL EXPRESS
NON-STOP REVUE
NEW SONGS!
NEW DANCES!
NEW ACTS!
NEW FACES!
including
THE CHINESE TRIO
BOB CALLOWAY
DO-LIA-KIN
IVAN JACUBOVSKY
LULU & LUISA
(South Sea Island Belles)
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE REGAL
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
PALS AGAIN!

Corporation v. Commissioner

WHO SHOULD APPOINT K. E. M. HOSPITAL HON. STAFF

Age-Old Question Referred To Law And Revenue Committee

Who should have the power to appoint Honorary Staff in the K. E. M. Hospital the Municipal Corporation or the Municipal Commissioner?

This age-worn question was discussed on Monday in the Municipal Corporation but without reaching any decision it was referred to the Law and Revenue Committee.

The question arose on the proposition of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who moved that the Corporation are of opinion that at the time of renewal and appointments of the Honorary Staff of the K. E. M. Hospital the same procedure should be followed as was followed at the time when the Hospital was started.

Dr. Deshmukh quoted the ruling of the late Mr. Joseph Baptista, when he was the President of the Corporation, that the Corporation and not the Municipal Commissioner had the right to appoint the Hon. Staff to the K. E. M. Hospital. At a later date the Advocate General was consulted. He held that the Municipal Commissioner, had the right and not the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Coltman who was consulted later on agreed with the Advocate General. The Municipal Corporation then consulted Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai who gave the contrary opinion and held that the Municipal Corporation was the proper authority for making the appointments of the Hon. Staff.

Dr. Deshmukh thought the Municipal Commissioner should not exercise the power since he was a layman and as such could not be in a position to estimate the fitness of medical men, as the Surgeon General could in appointing the medical men under his charge.

Dr. E. Moses seconded the proposition.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Precedure Committee.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded the amendment.

Mr. I. S. Patel in supporting the amendment said there was no doubt that the Municipal Commissioner was the proper authority for appointing Hon. Staff.

Dr. M. V. Mehta opined that there was a necessity of a Hospital Committee to solve this question.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved another amendment "that in the meantime appointments be made as they were made when the Hospital was started."

This amendment was negatived and Sir J. B. Boman Behram's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

Bhandari Education Society Malwan Collects Rs. 1,500

Under the auspices of the Bhandari Education Society, Malwan, a drama "Gharabaher" was staged at the Royal Opera House, by Bal Mohan Natak Mandali in aid of funds for the erection of a new building. Rao Bahadur Sitaram Keshav Bole presided. The proceeds of this drama amounted to nearly Rs. 1,500. The Police Commissioner had kindly exempted this drama from the entertainment tax.

"MATHEMATICS AND GENETICS."

A meeting of the Bombay Biological Association will be held in the Biology Dept., Royal Inst. of Science to-day (Tuesday) when Prof. J. McLean, will deliver a lecture on Mathematics and Genetics at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Dr. C. J. George will meet his students in Zoology to-day Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College, and Professor M. D. Altekar will meet his students in Marathi Literature on Wednesday the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Wilson College.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer "Clan Macilwraith" arrived at Suez on the evening of Thursday December 12.

Steamer "Clan Macmil" left Suez on the morning of Friday December 13.

Clan Line Steamer "Banffshire" left Liverpool in the evening of Friday, December 13.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Library, Dr. Jamshed M. Unvala, Ancien Eleve de L'Ecole du Louvre, Paris, will deliver a lecture on "Notes on Sasanian Seals" to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 6 Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, Fort. Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Khareghat, will preside.

SHRADDHANAND WEEK.

Shraddhanand Week will begin at Arya Samaj Mandir, to-day Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. when Dr. Punshi Mahisheri, Sjt. Velji Lakhamshi, Pt. Dwijendranath, Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma, Pt. Vijayshanker and Sjt. Vallabhdas Mehta will speak on the life work of Swami Shraddhanand, Sjt. Nagindas Master will preside.

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED.

The Municipal Secretary writes:—Improvements Committee meeting fixed for to-day Tuesday, at 2 p.m. (B.T.), has been cancelled as there is a Port Trust Meeting on that day and as it will not therefore be possible to get a quorum for the Improvements Committee Meeting.

The next meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held on Friday, the 20th December 1935, at 2 p.m. (B.T.).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 15th idem and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

As previously advised she was delayed at Marseilles owing to the heavy Christmas Mail and also had to call at Malta at the request of the British Government.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Straits Settlements Hongkong and Shanghai Via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Belgium Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Ginyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant.

C. J. BANATWALA'S WILL

Contestants In Suit Reach Agreement

Major H. R. Cursetji, Messrs. Jehangir Rustomji Banatwala and Kaikhusru Rustomji Banatwala had filed a suit against (1) Shavakshaw Ardeshir Daroowala, (2) Nadirshaw Ardeshir Daroowala, (3) Aimai Ardeshir Daroowala, (4) Tehmina Ardeshir Daroowala and (5) Sorabji Rustomji Banatwala. When this case came for hearing before Mr. Justice Kania a consent decree was taken.

The main terms of agreement were:—

It was agreed that Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla was only entitled to a life interest in the properties comprised in the suit under the will of his father Cursetji Jamasji Banatvala.

It was also agreed that Major H. R. Cursetji, Jehangir Rustomji Banatwalla, Kaikhushru Rustomji Banatwalla, plaintiffs 1, 2, and 3 together with Sorabji R. Banatwalla were entitled to equal shares of these properties and the income therefrom from June 23, 1929. The defendants also agreed to hand over to the plaintiffs all the original title-deeds relating to the property in the suit.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

1935 Examination Result

The following is a list of students who have passed the Social Workers' Training Class Examination held in September last:—

Misses C. M. Doshi; S. Bhalerao; R. Hajare; Messrs. H. R. Wadhwani; C. G. Vakil; K. B. Yadu; Ganesh Prakash; V. K. Parekh; Miss S. N. Gaikwad; Mrs. S. J. Malelu; Mr. B. H. Patel; Mrs. Chamubagan; Mr. S. M. Trivedi; Miss Rebecca Levi; Messrs E. G. Mane; R. B. Patel; R. P. Shah; R. S. Pednekar; Mrs. Rajendra Naidu and Mr. O. S. Kantavala.

Boy Killed By Lorry

BOMBAY, Monday.

At the foot of the Byculla Bridge, Bombay, an eight-year old boy was knocked down this morning, by a lorry belonging to the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company.

It appears that two sisters of the boy Sankar, were selling sugar-canes on the pavements on either side of the Victoria Gardens Road near the Byculla Bridge and the boy was going from one side of the road to the other, in the company of another man.

Seeing the lorry coming down the Bridge towards Parel, the man stopped, while the boy shot across the road and was knocked down. He expired on the way to hospital.

The body was removed to the Morgue.

Reserve Bank Share Registers

Notice is hereby given that the Share Registers of the Bank shall be closed and the registration of transfers shall be suspended from Thursday, the 2nd January, 1936, to Saturday, the 18th January, 1936, (both days inclusive).

Sir C. V. Raman

Sir C. V. Raman, arrives in Bombay on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning by the Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur). He presides over the inauguration ceremony of the Indian Academic of Sciences, the same day, which will be declared open by Lord Brabourne.

UDAY SHANKAR AT THE EXCELSIOR

Change Of Programme From To-day

Uday Shankar and his company will present a change of programme commencing from to-day's matinee show, which will continue till Thursday, to be followed by a mixed programme on Friday, the last day of their season in Bombay.

A further batch of half a dozen new dances will be included in this programme. Outstanding among these will be the "Five Arrows of Pradyumna", a magnificent solo dance by Uday Shankar, depicting a beautiful legend of Hindu mythology. It tells the story of "Kam Dev," the God of Love, who, after being reduced to ashes by a single glance of Shiva's vertical eye, is re-born as Pradyumna, son of Krishna, and having been destined by Divine curse to remain invisible to his wife, he shoots his five arrows—which are the flowers of the lotus, the "asoka", the mango, the jasmine and the blue lily—dancing at the same time his four attributes.—love, pleasure, power and jealousy. Miss Zohra Mumtaz, whose work in the opening programme made an instant appeal to the audience, gets scope for further artistry in the "Yamuna Thata Nrittya", the dance of a young girl on the bank of Jumna river during a sacred festival. The Peacock Dance ("mayoor nrittya"), gracefully executed by Madhavan with the vigorous yet pliant pantomimic gestures of "Kathakali" art, represents another fascinating Hindu legend about Duryodhana and his wife enjoying, in their pleasure garden, the enchanting scene of a peacock dancing with the full glory of his resplendent plumage. Mlle. Simkie will give a charming "Spring Dance" and will later appear with Miss Zohra in the 'Snanum" Dance of two young girls who, while bathing in a river, are suddenly frightened away by the sound of approaching footsteps. A welcome addition to the programme will be the "Tandava Nrittya" Ballet, played by Mr. Shankar, Simkie and other members of the company, which has always fascinated audiences by its succession of thrills culminating in the deadly combat between Shiva and the elephant-demon Gajasur—one of the most popular Hindu legends. This number has been included in the programme for the first time after the lapse of more than two years since it was presented during Mr. Shankar's visit in September 1933, and its repetition this time will satisfy a large number of enthusiasts who have been looking forward to see it again. Three more dances——"Marwari", "Gandharva", "Astra Puja", "Yudha Yatra", and "Nirasha"—will be included in the programme which will also contain the marvellous performance on the "Sarode" by Ustad Alaudin Khan. Nagen Dey's exquisite music on the flute and other musical interludes besides the accompaniment of the full orchestra under Mr. Shirali, who will again repeat his "tabala tarang".

Charged With Robbing Sister

BOMBAY, Monday.

An unemployed Hindu youth was found spending money lavishly on drinks and "other luxuries" stood in the dock at the Girgaum Court to-day charged with theft of gold orgaments valued at Rs. 244 from his sister's house on December 4 last.

The police stated that the silver ornaments kept along with the gold ones in the same cupboard were intact.

The Magistrate remanded him to custody for a week.

Forgery Charge Fails

BOMBAY, Monday.

Amratlal Lakhmichand who was arrested on charges of theft, forgery and cheating in respect of an hundi for Rs. 5,000, was ordered to be discharged to-day by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, as the police made an application that there was no evidence to place the accused on a charge sheet.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Right Move

It is gratifying to note that efforts to co-ordinate Maternity and Child Welfare schemes of several social service organisations in the city and the province, have at last taken shape in the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council which was formed on Friday in the city, with Lady Brabourne as the President. It has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns that what was of greater importance than relief itself was the formation of a central body, which would direct and guide the social service activities in the presidency. And Lady Brabourne herself stated in her speech that ever since she had come to India two years back, her earnest desire had been to see the various societies and agencies, which were interested in infant welfare, maternity and public hygiene, co-ordinated under a single central control. This seemed to be the only way to avoid waste and misdirection of effort and to ensure that all the available help and skill was organised in an intelligently-directed campaign, against the misery and suffering which beset maternity and infancy under present conditions.

With the formation of this body, a great step has been taken in the direction of organised social relief, which in its logical conclusion must form part of Public Health programme.

"Change System"

The "Change System" of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company at Boribunder requires better arrangement than in vogue at present. There are certain tram cars which are run as far as Boribunder and the passengers are required to get down and take other tram cars either standing in front or to wait for other cars going towards Museum. A regular confusion follows when all the passengers are asked to get down as the shed provided for the purpose of standing is too narrow and small to accommodate all. Added to this is the nuisance of the beggars who are allowed to stand in the shed which is meant for the passengers. The Tramway Company, in view of the expansion of the traffic, should erect a more commodious shed.

Late S. K. Pupalla

REQUISITIONISTS FOR SHERIFF'S MEETING TO MEET TO-DAY.

The Secretary, Servants of India Society, Bombay, writes:—

A meeting of the signatories to the requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay for convening a Citizens' meeting to express their feelings of sorrow at the lamented death of Mr. G. K. Devdhar, President of the Servants of India Society, will be held to-day Tuesday at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the Corporation Hall. His Worship the Mayor will preside. The requisitionists are requested to be present.

Late L. K. Pupalla

Under the auspices of Shri Dharma Shikshan and Nirashrit Sahayyak Mandal, Byculla, Bombay and 'Hind Seva Sangh' Byculla, Bombay, a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Anand Swami of Varhad on Sunday, last at the Byculla Panchkhata Maidan. Resolutions condoling the death of Sjt. Shankerrao Krishnaji Puppalla and requesting the Mayor of Bombay to give the name of "Shankerrao Puppalla Road" to any one of the Roads of the "E" Ward in order to perputuate his memory were passed.

PATHE
The Grandest Adventure Picture Ever Filmed!

Adolph Zukor presents
"The LAST OUTPOST"
A Paramount Picture with
Cary Grant • Claude Rains
Gertrude Michael
Kathleen Burke
3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
Phone: 41561.

For Vim, Vigour & Vitality

LECIVIN
A RECUPERATIVE TONIC OF HIGH MERIT
Contains
MALT, VITAMINS, LECITHIN, ETC.
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD., CALCUTTA.
Bombay Agents:—ORIENTAL DRUG AGENCY.

LA CONCORDE
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., of Paris
ANNOUNCES WITH PLEASURE, THE APPOINTMENT OF
Messrs. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee & Co.
Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.
As their Managing Agents For Transacting:—
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, ACCIDENT and WAR RISK Covering at SPECIAL RATES
Funds have been deposited with the well-known Banks for meeting claims, which will be adjusted, settled and paid in India or elsewhere as may be arranged.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1935

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE

Some special notice deserves to be taken,, for more reasons than one, of the references to the Swadeshi movement in the course of the examination of the Lancashire Textile Delegation by the Special Tariff Board. The references were occasioned by the Delegation's plea that the large decline in Indian imports from Lancashire was due mainly, if not solely, to heavy duties on the imports. It was, indeed, very difficult for the Delegation to make out a case for this view in the face of well-known facts in India. But Dewan Bahadur A. Rangaswami Mudaliar came to its rescue by putting questions which, being both interesting and typical, may be usefully reproduced here:

Mr. Mudaliar: "Can you put it in this way: What was achieved by the boycott in 1930-31 was attained by the duties in 1934-35?"

Mr. Campbell: "That is so."

Mr. Mudaliar: "When the boycott was lifted you expected normal trading conditions, but in the meantime the increased duties came into force, so that altough the boycott was lifted, your position did not improve?"

Mr. Campbell: "If our position had improved, it would have been reflected in the figures."

We do not know if in these questions and answers due allowance was made for the fact that the duties were levied to improve conditions in India irrespective of the existence of any boycott movement. However, questions like the above, induced Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola to say that he had no desire "to imitate my colleagues in putting you questions in a manner as to get replies of 'yes' 'yes' to everything." When Mr. Mudaliar said that he had not put questions in such a manner, Mr. Rahimtoola retorted that the official record of the proceedings would bear out the truth of his remarks. The public will doubtless read with great interest the official record on this point, particularly because they know that the Delegations' evidence is likely to carry much weight with the authorities in India and Britain.

A Tall Order

Mr. Rahimtoola, who knows more of the Indian textile position than either of his colleagues, had to point out to the Delegation that, if Mr. Campbell, its leader, were to go and see things for himself in the market, he would find that the Swadeshi feeling had come to stay, and so the import figures were not a proper guide. When he next asked Mr. Campbell if the Swadeshi feeling had not much to do with the imports, the latter said that that was a question for the importers to answer. But as a matter of fact Mr. Campbell has already suggested that the decline in the imports is due far more to the duties than the Swadeshi feeling. What Mr. Campbell demands in effect is that, in so far as the Swadeshi movement continues, Government should combat it by reducing the duties on Lancashire goods. Now, that may be excellent for Lancashire, but even the Government of India, perhaps, feel that is rather a tall order.

Futile Plea

A plea often urged by Lancashire is that most textile imports from Britain are non-competitive goods in the sense that India does not produce similar ones and that, therefore, duties on these goods do not really help the Indian industry but only penalise the poor Indian consumer, who is already hit hard by the prevailing depression. Lancashire will do well to note that the depression in India is, perhaps, more responsible for the decline in British textiles than are the duties thereon. But the depression that really affects British textiles is that among the upper classes of Indians, as the poorer people hardly use any such British products. In other words, there need be no fear that the poorer people will be penalised by any duty on Lancashire textiles. These people are hit hard, not by such a duty, but by the forced up exchange, which, while helping the British exporter to India, robs the Indian exporter of 12 1/2 per cent. of the price for his produce. As for the plea that British textiles are non-competitive, it might have been so a decade ago; but since Indians now are producing many kinds of finer goods and are attempting to producing many more, it cannot be said that duties on Lancashire goods are no real help to the Indian industry. As a matter of fact what Lancashire is most alarmed at is that India is producing the very types of goods which were long a practical monopoly of Britain. It will be best for Lancashire to speak about its own interests and leave the interests of the Indian consumers to be safeguarded by Indians themselves.

Bombay Industries

The annual report of the Director of Industries in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1934-35 can hardly be called an inspiring document. The industrial outlook, according to its very first few words, is still far from being bright or hopeful. "The trade depression," says the report, "continued during the year practically unabated. It is true there were some signs of recovery but these can hardly he held to be of a permanent nature." What is still more depressing to note is that the already famished peasant was the worst sufferer. "The agriculturist," the report says, "who is the backbone of the country realized less for his produce and paid more for his requirements of manufactured products." With these depressing opening remarks, added to the knowledge of the already existing condition of the poor Indian people, it is no wonder the account of the different industries and the efforts to improve them fails to impress one. A few weaving schools, the hopelessly inadequate arrangements to advise and help manufacturers and the meagre State aid to new enterprises are but half-hearted and haphazard attempts to solve a problem that calls for the concerted efforts of the best brains in the country backed by the whole power and resources of the State. The local as well as the central Government, however, while squandering crores on a costly military system and fat-salaried officials, seem to think a few lakhs per year are sufficient to bring Indian industries to a high level of productive efficiency. But the example of Russia and Japan clearly shows that industrial progress in a backward country is possible only when the State lends all its support and is not content with a make-believe expenditure of a paltry sum.

That, however, is a question of Government policy for which the Director of Industries or his report cannot be blamed. The report may be a disappointing document but it is still useful in so far as it describes in a brief outline the conditions obtaining in different large scale as well as cottage industries, how they are faring in face of foreign competition, what new concerns have been started, and in what direction there is any scope for development of the existing or the starting of new industries. Useful statistics are also appended, making the little volume well worth perusal and reference.

Indian Culture

The influence of Islam on Indian culture was the subject of a lecture delivered recently in London by Sir Abdul Qadir. He uttered an undoubted truth when he said that the present Indian culture of which we may ligitimately be proud, owes a lasting debt to the contact with Islamic culture and "would have lacked much of its lustre and beauty if the two great civilizations, Hindu and Muslim, had not pooled their resources to produce an even greater and more glorious culture." The fusion of the two cultures has been going on for centuries and the ideal would be achieved when they would finally merge themselves into one glorious civilization, neither Hindu nor Muslim, but Indian. It is that ideal for which we must strive; for a robust Indian nationalism can only be founded on the bedrock of a common culture. In his presidential speech after Sir Abdul Qadir's lecture Lord Zetland commended the patronage bestowed by the Moghul Emperors on the arts and crafts of the people as an example which might be followed to-day. We invite the attention of the Government to the words of the Secretary of State.

EX-PRESIDENT MASARYK.

Czechoslovakia's Liberator

(CONTRIBUTED)

II.

Being obliged to look out for a living, he accepted a post of Professor of the Latin Language at a Vienna college preparing in the meantime a scientific work in order to obtain the first degree of Professorship in philosophy at the Vienna University. He submitted a work called "The Principles of Sociology" but very soon he took it back and left for the United States, where he married his fiancee on the 15th March 1878 and brought her back to Vienna where, he submitted another work for obtaining a chair at the University which was his old first scientific thesis "The Suicide as a Social Epidemic of Modern Civilisation." At this time he had already lectured on different philosophical questions such as the Pessimism of Hume, Philosophy of Plato, on Buckle, Auguste Comte and on John Stuart Mill's logic. Having given up his post as a professor of Latin he lived on his private tuitions. The pecuniary conditions of the young family were rather strained during this period. At this time the Austro-Hungarian Government was preparing the separation of the famous University of Prague which was founded by King Charles IV in 1348 into two parts viz., a Czech and a German. The University was till this date conducted in both languages, lectures being given in Czech as well as in German. Professor Masaryk was offered a chair in the new Czech University at Prague which he accepted. He moved with his family from Vienna to Prague during the summer of 1882, and on the 16th October he held his first great Inauguration Lecture on David Hume. It was published later on as a paper entitled "The Calculation of Probability and the Scepticism of Hume." In this paper he expounded the theory of induction and opposed the pessimism of Hume, showing that science can also be based on empiricism. His transfer from Vienna to Prague opened the most important chapter of Masaryk's life. With his straightforwardness and frankness with which he took immediate part in fighting for right, without regard to his private materal interests, he divided the Czech nation into two camps. The younger generation and the progressively-minded people followed enthusiastically Mr. Masaryk, whereas the conservatives were rather shocked by this new and elementary force which presented itself before them. Mr. Masaryk's activity was feverish. He gave his conferences at the University, published scientific works, collaborated with papers of which he was several times editor. He wrote about politics, philosophy and even as an art critic.

His First Great Fight

His first great fight for truth on the soil of his country was the controversy concerning the manuscripts of Kralove Dvur and Zelena Hora. Two seemingly very old documents containing epics of heroic old times relating to glorious feats of courage in war and also a judgment of the Queen Libussa. These parchments were found in a very romantic way in old dungeons at Kralove Dvur and Zelena Hora and showing ancient glory of the Czech Nation, provoked a general limitless enthusiasm, proving that the Czech Nation could show proofs of a high ancient civilisation, glorious war feats and her own national "corpus juris." But very soon, examined by competent scientists these parchments were found to be cunningly fabricated forgeries. A passionate controversy between the believers and the disbelievers began and lasted for several years. Even persons who did not believe in the authenticity of these documents considered it as their patriotic duty not to show their doubts. Mr. Masaryk was among the first who condemned the forgery and in his review "Atheneum" proclaimed that Czech History and Literature must not be polluted by forgeries and that they must be publicly denounced without any regard to feelings. Since this time the forgeries have been proved in a most detailed way and even the sources have been found from where texts and copies have been manufactured. This fearless feat brought a most unmerited recompense to Mr. Masaryk as his opponents took away from him not only the editorship of the review "Atheneum" but also the editorship of Czech encyclopaedia, whose initiator and chief editor he had been. So material loss was the only immediate reward for his glorious fight for truth and national integrity. A paper published by Mr. Masayrk named "About the Study of Poetic Works" a contribution of the aesthetic analysis of the manuscripts of KD and ZH was a philo-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 5.)

The World And Its Ways

A Weekly Review Of The International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The Naval Conference, which began last week in London, seems to have opened under very ominous conditions. Not that the attitude and policy of the several participants were unknown before the Conference assembled. Japan's desire, for instance, to build a navy equal to the British or the American, was known ever since last December when the determined little people from the East declared their resolve to abandon the Washington and London Treaties. America and Britain were equally well understood to be committed to a navy, which would not only be adequate to the respective political and commercial needs of these two peoples; but which would also afford a comfortable margin to either over Japan. British as well as American opinion is becoming increasingly anti-Jap; and though there may be causes of conflict between the great Powers on either shore of the Atlantic, they have more than corresponding reasons to sink their mutual differences, when it comes to a conflict with the "Yellow Peril," as they once used to describe the Japanese menace in America

Germany And Her Navy

France and Italy, Germany, and, probably, Russia, too, have their own local and technical considerations to look askance at the Conference which might, if successful as intended, deprive them of one or the other advantage they have hitherto prized. French and Italian opinion are by no means agreed with the British and the American that the submarine should be suppressed, or even curtailed in its nefarious possibilities during wartime. Germany has revolutionised naval weapons by her Pocket Battleships, which are cheap to construct, economic to operate, and yet efficient in real warfare. For, they can outsail any vessel that can outfire them, and outfire any vessel that can outsail them, in the other navies of the world with which they might possibly be in conflict. Germany has, no doubt, agreed to maintain her total fleet at a ratio equal to 35 per cent. of the total British naval might; but, considering that the British navy is scattered, on account of the exigencies of the Empire, all over the globe, while the German navy is concentrated in the North Sea; considering, further, that a considerable proportion of the British navy is obsolete, while the present German navy embodies the lessons of the latest advance in science and technique, the British superiority is only nominal. The French have perceived this point, and will not fail to urge its importance in one shape or another to the Conference, so as to neutralise the advantage Germany has secured by her Treaty with Britain.

The Acid Test

The British Government, finally, would replace its obsolete naval craft, which is difficult under the Washington and London Treaties; and probably every other important Naval Power would register a demurrer against too strenuous a British programme of replacement. The Conservative Government under Mr. Baldwin will yield to none in the desire for adequate defensive measures in the event of another world war; and as a conflagration is anticipated by almost every intelligent onlooker of world affairs not later than the summer of 1937,—after, that is, the American Presidential election is over in November, 1936—Britain could be no more anxious than any other Power at the Conference to effect real disarmament by agreement. The astute Jap applied the acid test by demanding, equality for himself, even while offering to reduce the maximum tonnage substantially,—a proposition that neither Norman Davis nor the British delegates seemed to stomach.

Peace Proposals

The Anglo-French move to force peace upon Abyssinia and Italy was another of the items holding the front page in last week's cablegrams. Those who had been looking forward to a resolute application of Sanctions,—including the export of oil to Italy, as the means effectively to check Italian chauvinism, must have been rudely disappointed by this eleventh hour move from the West. The story that the British have been frightened by the French,—and the latter have, in their turn, been frightened by Mussolini declaring that "Oil embargo would mean war" sounds a very likely cause of this sudden move, neutralising the value of sanctions, and stultifying the League machinery, even while fulsome lip-homage is being paid to that body. If Italy were really to threaten hostilities against Britain, and any other power enforcing all sanctions energetically it is difficult to perceive what ground Britain would have to fear Sgr. Mussolini's threats, even in the Mediterranean. But perhaps, behind the scenes, France is far more committed to Italy, than the world is aware of; and what the British Government seems to have been frightened of is not so much the Italian navy swooping down upon Malta or Girbraltar, as the prospect of finding the French Navy in alliance with the Italian. If this is a correct guess, the writer in the American "Nation," who forecast, even in the middle of last week, that a definite Peace move would be made by the British and the French even before the Committee of 18 met, appears to have been a remarkably true prophet. Certainly, there appears nothing in the written word of the Peace offer which could justify Sir S. Hoare's extravagant recommendation to the Abyssinian Emperor to accept these terms. As to the Abyssinians these recommendations are almost in the nature of commands; it is not improbable that the Negus might accept a status little better than that of the Nizam or the Gaekwar in India. This belief is the more confirmed, inasmuch as the Duce has not categorically rejected the terms. Whether or not the sands have run out in Italy for the Fascist Dictatorship, the willingness, perhaps eagerness, of Italy to seize this offer to retreat with grace and to retrieve while the position is still not utterly hopeless, indicates that the Western Powers have combined their own immediate advantage with the professions for peace and respect for the League authority; and at the same time laid another foundation-stone for a new grouping in Europe against the menace of a likely war next year, or the year after.

Egypt Claims Independence

The concession, without objection or demurrer, of the 1923 Constitution to Egypt is another straw that points to the same direction of the international wind. Egyptian discontent in the event of possible development, may be too risky to venture upon; and since the parties in that country have apparently made a United Front, Britain has learnt once again the lesson that compromise is always the better part of politics. Whether, even so, Egypt will have really nothing to complain; whether the territorial garrison in the Suez zone and the financial guarantees and Foreigners' safeguards would cause no fresh complications remains to be seen. For the moment, it is not unlikely that Egypt may also agree not to press for independent membership of the League of Nations,—until at least the Italo-Ethiopian tangle has been solved.

Frankly Speaking

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH.

While it is a relief to learn that Gandhiji's health gives no cause for anxiety it is certainly unfortunate that he should be suffering again from a breakdown so as to be compelled to rest for two months. This is particularly unfortunate as it prevents him, we suppose, from taking any part in the Congress Jubilee celebrations, Gandhiji is far more careful about health than most Indian leaders are. Only, in his passion for work he sometimes forgets that he is now far on the wrong side of sixty. As doctors insist that he should have complete rest, he must have absolutely complete rest, and idle seekers of his "darshan" may hold their souls in patience for two months Gandhiji's health is an asset for the world as well as India.

CONGRESS AND LOCAL BODIES.

Following the good example of Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Amritsar and several other cities Karachi, too, has decided to participate in the celebration of the Congress Jubilee. By universal consent the Congress is the most important as well as the oldest body that leads the nation's struggle for self-government, including local self-government. It is, therefore, the duty of all local self-governing bodies to mark their appreciation of the services to themselves and to the country of such an institution for full half a century. If that is politics it is a politics of which any local body may be proud as it is far more honourable than to vote addresses to officials merely because they happen to be big officials. We trust the Bombay Municipal Coporation will take a sensible view of the question and will follow the worthy example of the other Corporations in the country.

WANTED DISCRIMINATION.

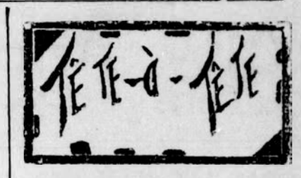
In our Kenya Letter published yesterday we reproduced some extracts from an interesting article on "Education, Civilization and Foreignisation in Baganda" by the Kabake of Uganda, the King of the Baganda people. In that article His Highness points out how the people of Uganda have often been denationalised by what passes for Western education, "which may be nothing more or less than mere affectation of foreign customs and habits of the Western countries, which in some instances are only injurious to our own inherent morals and ideals of native life." Several of His Highness's remarks are applicable to India also, but, fortunately, Indians are now-a-days more discriminating in their adoption or adaptation of foreign ideas and customs, whether they come from Britain or America or Russia or the Far East. There is much that we can have from these countries, especially in matters political and economic, but every lesson to be learnt should be first applied to the touchstone of our own national needs; and nothing should induce us to neglect our own culture.

APPEAL TO MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

The All-India Medical Conference, which is shortly to be held at Nagpur, should consider sympathetically the appeal made to it to recognise duly the status of those who have passed out of the Calcutta Medical School. This school was started, like the Bombay National Medical College, in 1921. But while the Bombay College has since been recognized by the college of Physicians and Surgeons, the same status has not been accorded to the Calcutta school. If the courses of instruction in the school are satisfactory, it is necessary that it should be duly recognized by the medical profession.

ILL WRITTEN REPORT.

The report on the administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Aden) for 1934-35 is an indifferently written document of 40 pages and is yet priced at Rs. 1-12-0. It is thus ill designed to acquaint the average citizen with the working of the Department. In other words, it is not at all a popular report. A good popular report ought to contain a chapter containing the substance of the whole and indicating briefly all its salient features. The present report contains no such thing and even the most important figures about the total amount of salt manufactured and sold during the year have to be searched out from among the various appendices attached to the report. A good report on salt should also indicate what is the average amount of salt consumed by a person, whether the amount is sufficient for his needs, and if it is not, why it is not sufficient and how it can be made so. The present report, however, studiously avoids any reference to such vital questions. Surely a better report may be expected from a Department in which about a lakh of rupees is spent annually as pay and allowances, of superior officers alone.



The Hoare-Laval proposals are described by Carl Radek as a bomb-shell

But what a colossal bomb-shell! It seeks to achieve by itself what Mussolini hopes to do with thousands of bombs, tanks, aeroplanes, machine-guns and poison gas.

* * * *

"Pertinax" in "Echo De Paris" declares that in accepting this plan Britain has at one sweep compromised all influence she has exercised with the League.

That, we protest, is too great a compliment to the League which it has done little to deserve.

* * * *

The only one, it seems, who has taken kindly to these proposals is Mr. Garvin of the 'Observer". Commenting on the plan he says, "it is peace."

Yes. Of the grave. That is why Abyssinia rejected it.

* * * *

To consider the Abyssinian situation in relation to the Anglo-French proposals, a meeting of British Ministers was hastily summoned on Sunday. In response to an urgent telephone call Sir John Simon had to leave Walton-on-Naze, where he was playing golf, for Whitehall.

Not a bad change of occupation. The Abyssinian soil is much more profitable to practise "Slicing" on than the turf at Walton-on-Naze.

* * * *

The Assistant Secretary of the Western India National Liberal Association says: "Liberals desiring to attend the session could kindly communicate with the Secretaries.....who will send them their credentials."

We urge on our Liberal friends not to lose this unique opportunity or they may be left even without these credentials.

* * * *

After Greece Czecholovakia. On the occasion of the retirement of President Masaryk amnesty for political prisoners is being issued.

Lord Willingdon is also shortly retiring. But the analogy abruptly ends there.

* * * *

WHEN MARS PLAYS THE TUNE.

Britain, France, Italy and several other countries have notified to U. S. A. Government that they are defaulting in the payment of War debts.

Meanwhile Italy is utilizing the money that should have gone to pay the debts of the last War in financing a new war.

From the same money, the other countries are piling up armaments in preparation for the next war which may be expected much before the debts for the last one are paid up.

War—War Debts—Rearmament—More Rearmament—Defaults—Still More Rearmament—War—War Debts—and so on, "ad infinitum."

How long shall the world dance this Devil's death dance?

* * * *

When the question of celebrating Congress jubilee came before the Karachi Corporation, a member suggested that the jubilees of the Aga Khan and the Nizam too should be celebrated.

A clear case of having had too much—of the Jubilee spirit!

* * * *

Dr. Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan has been reappointed as a member of the Historical Records Commission.

Now at least he should make a diligent study of his own historical record. We are sure it will do him a lot of good.

* * * *

"The success of the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution," says a Mr. Robertson, of the Bengal Civil Service, "was hampered and obstructed by Mr. Gandhi's Civil disobedience campaign."

Does the worthy Civil Servant realize that, in the interests of law and order, he should not make such public confessions of the weakness of the Constitution?

* * * *

LADY OWNER WINS VICTORY PLACE

—Head line.

On the race-course as in the home!

* * * *

Englishmen, says a writer in "The Statesman," are most patient oxen.

Yes. But they have no foreign yoke to bear.

* * * *

Magistrate: "It ought to be possible to settle this suit out of Court."

Litigant: "Yes, your honour. In fact that is what we were engaged when the police man interfered."

Viceroy Assures Safeguards To India

Strikes Optimistic Note In Spite Of "Troubles Through Economic Sanctions"

CALCUTTA: Dec. 16.

The Viceroy opened the Associated Chambers of Commerce annual meeting this morning.

Sir John Anderson and members of the Government were also present. Mr. G. R. Campbell, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, presided, while Sir John Abercrombie, Deputy President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, thanked His Excellency for inaugurating the proceedings and wished him Godspeed.

In the course of his speech Lord Willingdon made some references to the Sanctions against Italy, of which the following are extracts:—

While the economic isolation of so important a power as Italy must bring in its train serious disturbances of world economy, Government of India will minimise by every means in its power its effects on India, said His Excellency.

TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION.

"I referred last year to the Constitution of the Transport Advisory Council, consisting of the Members of my Government concerned sitting with Provincial Ministers and their advisers, and I then expressed the hope that the Council would promote close and regular contact between the Centre and the Provinces in the solution of the difficult problems of transport co-ordination. I am glad to be able to say that that hope has so far been realised and that at its first meeting the Council adopted with a gratifying approach to unanimity a statement of policy concerning the construction of roads and railways, the control of motor transport, and the creation of administrative machinery to promote co-ordination.

While I am discussing the question of Transport, I must refer briefly to the Indian Roads Congress, which was inaugurated a few days before I last addressed you that inaugural meeting was, I believe, a successful step in the direction of getting our engineers together to exchange opinions and the results of their experience with the object of promoting efficiency and economy in the expenditure on roads.

CIVIL AVIATION.

In Civil Aviation the most important developments have been the duplication of the Air Mail Service between London and Singapore and the inauguration by Tata Sons, Limited of a weekly Air Mail Service between Bombay and Trivandrum with intermediate landings at Goa and Cannanore. This latter service which connects at Bombay with the existing Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service will shortly be available for carrying mail as well as passengers and freight. Now that the Government of Ceylon have provided an aerodrome at Colombo, it is hoped that a further development, namely, the extension of the Tata Air Service from Madras to Colombo will take place in the near future.

SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY.

You are aware, Gentlemen, that India, in fulfilment of the obligations flowing from her membership of the League of Nations, has joined with her Fellow Members in imposing sanctions, financial and economic, against Italy. My Government are fully conscious of the seriousness of this step and of its possible repercussions on India's foreign trade.

They view with regret the severance of trade relations so mutually advantageous in the past between India and Italy, but they have felt nevertheless at this critical point of time that the maintenance of the principle of the Covenant of the League must outweigh more material considerations of profit or loss. The economic isolation of so important an industrial and economic power as Italy, must bring in its train a most serious disturbance of world economy, but it will be our endeavour to minimise by every means in our power its effects on India's trade and commerce.

MANY LOOSE ENDS.

It is impossible yet to estimate what these effects will be. There will be many loose ends to join together and with this object in view, there has been constituted a Special Committee of the League of Nations, whose duty it will be to co-ordinate the efforts of Individual States towards a re-distribution of the trade which has hitherto flowed in Italian Channels. Steps have already been taken to ensure that in the deliberations of this Committee, the claims of India to the fullest consideration will be most energetically pursued.

OBSTACLES TO RECOVERY.

It is particularly regrettable that the present crisis should have arisen at a time when the problems of International trade were already so baffling and so complicated. Still one more obstacle has been placed in the way of world recovery, since whatever stimulus the war in Abyssinia may give in various quarters to Industrial and Commercial activity, that stimulus can only be temporary and must in its nature be unhealthy. These problems, to which I have referred, have been receiving the careful consideration of my Government and in particular it has been their concern to examine whether the time has come to abandon India's traditional foreign trade policy, based as it is, on reciprocal Most Favoured Nation Treatment, in favour of the now popular method of bilateral negotiation.

It is impossible for me in the time now at my disposal to set before you the manifold aspects of this complicated question; but I would affirm that nothing in the study of world economic conditions in the past few years or in India's present circumstances, has shown that any departure from our accepted policy is necessary.

INDIA'S CASE.

Situated as she is, a supplier for the main part of raw materials and food stuffs to the great commodity markets of the world, and dependent on widespread world demand, rather than on particular nations or on particular customers, India can ill-afford to risk the closing of any door now open to her by virtue of her most favoured nation rights. She must continue to seek an outlet for her surplus produce in these markets and her interest lies not so much in the conclusion of individual trade bargains as in the restoration of the free and unrestricted flow of in ternational trade on which world prosperity depends.

The problem before her is one which is common to all trading nations of the world. That problem is in brief the rehabilitation of the mechanism of international trade. It is a problem which India cannot solve by herself, but it is one in the solution of which she should be prepared at all times to give her fullest co-operation. During the past five years India has passed, in common with the rest of the world, through a period of almost unexampled stress. It is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction to me that in addressing you for the last time I am in a position to point to some indication of a gradual movement towards economic recovery in the country.

Concluding the Viceroy said, we have lived through stormy times during the past years, but I think I see the sun shining through the clouds and my profound hope is that India will once again be on the high road to increasing development and prosperity."—A.P.

EGYPTIAN JUDGES PROTEST

Denounce Britain's Policy

CAIRO, Nov. 22.

Justices of the Egyptian Court of Appeal drew up yesterday a note of protest against Great Britain's policy in Egypt and also against the police firing on unarmed students. The note will be presented to the Minister of Justice, Amin Pasha Anis, who will be requested to hand it to the Premier, Tewfik Pasha Nessim.

When the Minister of Justice summoned Judge Mahmoud Bey Ghaleb, the leader in the judges' protest, to reprimand him for his action, Ghaleb Bey left the room in the middle of the conversation, asserting he had been insulted.

A similar protest was drafted by the Egyptian judges of the Mixed Tribunals.

The Egyptian prosecutor and the Attorney General refused yesterday to issue warrants requested by Russell Pasha, British chief of the Cairo police, for youngsters who smashed the windows of buses owned by a British company.—"New York Times."

French Radicals On Paris Plans?

PARIS, Dec. 15.

M. Herriot, the leader of the Radical Party, addressing a Conference of the Party at Mont de Liard, declared that the Radical Party would favour any solution for conciliation in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute which was freely acceptable to Italy and Ethiopia and which was in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

M. Herriot added that the solution must be acceptable to the League and should preserve the admirable effort in co-operation which had been realized for the first time at Geneva this year.—Indian Allied News.

Grandi & Peace Plans

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Sgr. Grandi is arranging to see Sir Robert Vansittart at the Foreign Office to-morrow when it is expected, he will ask for clarification of certain points in the Peace plan, particularly the conditions under which Italian settlers will be able to exploit the proposed chartered territory in South Abyssinia.

POPE & ABYSSINIA

ROME, Dec. 16.

The expectation that the Pope would speak on the Abyssinian situation when he addressed the secret consistory of 22 Cardinals, was falsified. He declared that in so much uncertainty of events, there was the danger of his words being incorrectly understood or openly distorted.

"In any case all that could legitimately be expected of us in favour of Truth, Justice and Charity has already been made known," he added.

FUTURE OF PHILIPPINES

Islanders May Prefer Britain To U. S., Says Senator Burke

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SEATTLE, Dec. 16.

The question of the future of the Philippine Islands was raised on arrival of the United States Government party which went to Manila for the inauguration of Independent Philippine Commonwealth. The members of the party thought that Filipinos would not be satisfied with the experiment of Independence but would ask the United States to continue the protectorate. Senator Burke of Idaho said that the Islands might ask Britain to take them over if the United States declines to grant their demands.

U. S. REPUBLICANS MOBILISE

Party Formulates Programme For Presidential Campaign

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

At a meeting of the Committee of the U. S. Republican Party held to-day to decide the venue of the 1936 Convention of the Party and to adopt a programme for the forthcoming Presidential election, the outlines of the Party's policy were decided.

It is believed that the Republican Party will fight the election on a programme which will include firstly, Governmental economy by means of a balanced budget, secondly, sound money, thirdly, the retention of the protective tariff, and fourthly, the payment of the ex-soldiers' bonus from the current Work Relief Fund.—"Indian Allied News."

"BRITAIN SHALL NOT WAVER"

Not Taking Sides In Ethiopian War, Says "Times"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Following Ministerial activity in Downing Street during the week-end, it is expected that an emergency meeting of the Cabinet will be held to-day when preparations for the momentous debate in the House of Commons on December 19 will be continued.

"The Times" in a leader on the British and Dominion reaction to the peace plan, declares, "Let the ministers make up their minds in the Light of this clear manifestation of British opinion, that their representatives cannot possibly press acceptance of the Paris proposals by the Council.

Any obligation to do so has disappeared with the dignified response of the Emperor of Abyssinia, and the undisguised stupefaction prevailing at Geneva.

Let them also put an end once for all, to the mischievous rumours that Sir Samuel Hoare's acquiescence and M. Laval's proposals was enforced by panic, and fear of extending the war to Europe. The danger of general European conflagration and, particularly, conflagration involving Britain cannot be affected in the slightest degree by the fate of the Paris proposals.

There never had been any question of Great Britain taking sides in the Abyssinian war. She never wavered for a moment from the conviction that any action required by the collective security must itself be collective, and she is not likely to waver now.

"Uncle Arthur's" Legacy To His Wife

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Probate was granted to-day to the estate of the late Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labour Leader and President of the Disarmament Conference.

Mr. Henderson left £23,926. All his property was left absolutely to his wife.—Indian Allied News.

10 STUDENTS KILLED

Police Charge On Anti-Autonomy Demonstrators In N. China

PEIPING: Dec. 16.

The Police armed with big swords, charged and killed 10 and wounded 15 from among 5,000 students, while they were uproariously demonstrating against the Autonomy Movement in North China.—Reuter's Special.

AMENDMENT TO AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE RULES

Objections And Suggestions Called Forth

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

A communique issued by the Commerce Department says:

"The draft of an amendment which it is proposed to make in rule 17 of the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, has been published in the "Gazette of India" to-day.

The proposed amendment provides for the payment into the Reserve Bank of India of the fees prescribed by the Auditor's Certificates Rules. The said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 7th January 1936, and any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council."

The draft amendment reads as follows:—

For rule 17 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"The fees prescribed by these rules shall be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or, where there is no office of the Reserve Bank of India, into the Imperial Bank of India acting as the Agent of the Reserve Bank of India or into any Government Treasury for credit under the head "XXVI-Miscellaneous Departments-Central-Registration of Accountants," and the Bank of Treasury receipt therefor shall be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce.—A. P.

GHATKOPAR-KIROL MUNICIPALITY

Brisk Canvassing For Saturday's Election

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, Dec. 16.

Brisk canvassing is going on here for the triennial elections to the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, polling for which is to take place on Saturday (December 21) next.

The Board consists of ten members of whom two are Government nominees.

There are in all 16 candidates for eight seats, each ward having two. While there are eight candidates on Congress ticket, one Independent candidate (Mr. D. M. Mehta) stands from three wards, and another (Mr. P. E. Joshi) from two wards.

A Ward (5)—Mr. J. K. Vaishnav (Congress Candidate), sitting, Mr. P. L. Mody (Congress), sitting, Mr. P. B. Joshi, pleader, Mr. Ranchhoddas Karsondas, and Mr. D. M. Mehta.

B Ward (4) Mr. Manekial A. Mehta (Congress), Mr. Velji Shivji (Congress), sitting, Mr. M. A. Joshi, sitting, and Mr. Gaurishankar Panachand.

C Ward (5)—Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah (Congress), Mr. J. P. Parekh, (Congress), Solicitor, Mr. C. J. Hansoti (Retiring President), Mr. P. B. Joshi, pleader, and Mr. D. M. Mehta.

D Ward (5)—Mr. D. M. Doshi (Congress), sitting, Mr. H. R. Mehta, (Congress), Mr. Ranchhoddas Gangji, sitting, Dr. C. B. Talsania and Mr. D. M. Mehta.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF STOCK EXCHANGE

Rs. 60,000 Set Apart For Grand Celebration In New Year

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained entirely closed today, as there was a general meeting of the members to decide upon plans and programmes to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Share Bazar.

A sum of about Rs.60,000/- will be spent from the general fund. A life-size oil painting of the present President Mr. K. R. F. Shroff will be unveiled at a distinguished gathering of leading businessmen, industrialists and Bankers of the city at an At Home party.

All members, their staff and sub-brokers with their family members will be given a special dinner.

BADGES AND CERTIFICATES

The certified members will be presented with Gold Badges and a certificate of their duration of service to the Exchange will also be given.

The balance will be spent for the benefit of members and other charitable purposes.

The time of the celebration is not fixed, but will be probably during January or early February.

Talpade's Bowling Feat

CAPTURES 7 SIND WICKETS FOR 54 RUNS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 16.

In the Ranji Trophy Tourney, Bombay met Sind to-day on the Poona Gymkhana ground.

Sind winning the toss went in to bat but made a disastrous start and within one hour lost five wickets for 32 runs. Talpade accounted for four of those victims Deepchand, Azlz, Naoomal and Mobed.

Gopaldas who was joined at this stage by Harris succeeded in settling down and hoisting 50 of his team, hooking Wadkar to the leg after 65 minutes' play. The pair had then dug itself in and Gopaldas reached his individual 50 after an hour's play. With 100 of the team nearing accomplishment Gopaldas gave an easy catch in the slips off Wadkar which Kadri accepted (98/6/53). Mascarenhas joined Harris and both played up to Lunch interval when the score was 157 for 6 wickets, Harris and Marcarenhas playing with 48 and 22 respectively with 12 extras.

200 IN 147 MINUTES

Within three minutes of restart after Lunch Harris reached his 50 with a straight drive off Wadkar. But Havewalla next bowled out Mascarenhas (28) at 169. Doulatram joined Harris and helped him to telegraph 200 of the Sind Team after 147 minutes' play, Harris himself being 70 at this time. Talpade soon had fifth wicket when Harris was held by Kalapesi in the slips (208/8/78). Goolam Mahomed, the Sind Captain, joined Doulatram.

The Sind Team were all out for 230. Doulatram was caught by Kalapesi off Talpade for 18 at 208, while Goolam Mahomed was caught by Divekar off Talpade for 14 at 230. Mahomed Ebrahim was not out for 1 and extras 16. Talpade got 7 wickets for 54 runs.

BOMBAY'S INNINGS

Hindlekar and Kadri batted for Bombay up to the end despite many bowling changes. Kadri 30, Hindlekar 18, and extras 6, Total 54 was the closing score.

INTER-'VARSITY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Match To Be Played In Bombay

The semi-final match between the South and West Zones in the Inter-University Cricket Championship for the Rohinton Baria Trophy will be played in Bombay on the 27th, 28th, and 29th December, between the Bombay University (the winner in the West Zone) and the Madras University (the winner in the South Zone). The Ground on which the match will be played will be announced later.

STUDENTS' AGITATION ECHO

Punjab 'Varsity And Examination Papers

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Syndicate of the Punjab University at a meeting reaffirmed their previous decision to hold two papers a day at the next University examination. But it has been decided to work out the time-table in such a way that a majority of students will have to answer only one paper a day.

A Committee of principals of the various colleges has been appointed to assist the Controller of Examination to make up a suitable time-table to meet the objective of the University and also the grievances of the students.—A. P.

HONG-KONG OUTRAGE

Chinese Editor Of Anti-Japanese Paper Shot At In Street

HONG KONG, Dec. 16.

Mr. Li Kung Chi, the editor of an anti-Japanese Chinese newspaper in Hongkong, was shot at in a street to-day by an unknown assailant.

Mr. Li Kung Chi's condition is serious.—Indian Allied News.

MAKE CONGRESS JUBILEE A SUCCESS

Shankarrao Deo Appeals To 'Nagar Audience

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 13.

"Congress has not acquired 'Swaraj' nor any substantial rights but she has created the longing for 'Swaraj' in the hearts of Indians even of the lowest layer." with these words Sjt. Shankarrao Dev, the president of M. P. C. Committee opened his speech before the large meeting of citizens of Ahmednagar on the 11th instant under the presidentship of Rao Sahib Patwardhan.

He further said "Congress wants 'Swaraj' for Hindus and Muslims, for touchables and untouchables, for men and women, for every Indian, and, therefore, every man and woman of any caste creed or sect can take part in the celebration of its Jubilee." He earnestly requested the people to make the Congress Jubilee a success.

Sjt. Shankarrao Dev is now on tour in Ahmednagar district. He proceeded to Sangamner on the next day.

It is known from reliable source that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is not coming to open the Swadeshi Pradarshan to be held in Jubilee week owing to the illness of Mahatmaji.

"HELLO CONGRESS"

'Phone Greeting For Jharia Workers On Jubilee Day

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

"Hello Congress" is the greeting with which all Congress workers must prefix the telephone conversations on December 28 according to resolutions of Congress Golden Jubilee Committee. Jharia, which is also arranging to stage a mock sitting of Legislative Assembly at the Tilak Bhavan Maidan on the same day.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

STOP!
© 1935, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.
11-23
OFFICER DONAVAN CONTINUES THE ALMOST FUTILE SEARCH FOR THE BLACK CAR--
RADIUM PAINT! -A REGULAR TRAIL OF IT!
AND IT'S STILL WET! - WE'RE ON THE RIGHT TRACK
THERE'S NO MORE PAINT! IT ENDS HERE!
A CLIFF ON ONE SIDE --AND THIS WALL ON THE OTHER-- WHAT DID THAT CAR DO--TAKE WINGS?
MEAN-WHILE -- ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THAT VERY WALL-
KEEP DIGGING, WADE! THERE'S A BULLET FOR YOU WHEN THE GRAVE IS DEEP ENOUGH!-

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Indian P. E. N.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—On the 18th of September you printed a letter in which I pointed out how mistaken was Mr. S. C. Bose, in his statement of August 24th that the India Centre of the P.E.N. did not seem to be functioning, and showed how uncalled-for was his insistence that delegates should be deputed to the International Congress of the P.E.N, as the undersigned did attend the 1935 P.E.N. Congress in Barcelona as the delegate of the India Centre.

Imagine, therefore, my surprise when I saw Mr. Bose's remarks in your issue of the 9th of December in regard to the small attendance of Indians at international congresses. He writes:

"Most regrettable in this connection is the regular absence of India at the annual "P.E.N." (Poets, Editors and Novelists) Congress, which is held in different countries by rotation. This Congress affords a splendid opportunity for bringing together poets and writers from different parts of the world."

I cannot think that Mr. Bose would persist in this misrepresentation of the facts if my previous letter had been brought to his attention. I am forced to conclude that he has not seen a copy of my communication. 'The Indian P.E.N." for 17th November contains reports both of the Barcelona Congress and of the International Writers' Congress at Paris at both of which I spoke as the representative of India.

That issue, I feel sure, will convince Mr. Bose that the India Centre of the P.E.N. Club is actively functioning. It is working to promote friendly relations among eminent writers everywhere, to uphold freedom of the pen, and to make the Indian vernacular literatures more widely known and appreciated in India and abroad.—Yours, etc., ,

SOPHIA WADIA

22, Narayan Dabho kar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay
December 14.

Educational Reform

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great concern and deep regret to learn that with the increasing contempt in which graduates, particularly Arts Graduates, are held and the increasing difficulty being felt in finding employment for them the number of such graduates has of late been rising rapidly and to an alarming extent. It is really difficult to understand this curious paradox but it is more difficult to understand the peculiar, rather sheepish mentality of Indian students in rushing to the Arts College for higher education. When will our parents realize the futility of sending their sons to an Arts College for higher education and wasting their precious time of life, money and energy in taking the type of education which invariably proves disappointing to them? Year in and year out, the Chancellors of the various Indian Universities in their Convocation addresses have pointed out with justice the dire necessity of effecting radical changes in the type of University education imparted to our youths in order to equip them to fight the battle of life.

It is high time that those who are in charge of our students' destinies should make a pioneer move to give a vocational twist and utilitarian touch to our educational system which is rotten at its core. Unless our Indian students change their out-look on life and learn the dignity of labour, it will become increasingly difficult for them to find out a prospective job and the problem of unemployment will become more and more acute.—Yours etc.,

ARDESHIR EDULJI BENGALI.

Non-Gazetted Pensioners

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to bring to the Accountant-General's sympathetic attention the abnormal delay in the payment of pensions to non-gazetted pensioners. Various methods of payment have been tried with the object of reducing the chronic delay, and the latest device now in force has proved unavailing like its predecessors as pensioners have still to wait for two or three hours. I beg to suggest the adoption of effective steps to remedy this state of affairs. Some of the pensioners are feeble, others come from long distances, and others are in harness again to make both ends meet. They all stand in need of prompt payment for their respective reasons. In the Imperial and Exchange Banks and other large concerns payments are made with commendable despatch. In some of the banks the maximum time of detention is 20 minutes, and if that is exceeded, the customer can bring the matter to the notice of the head of the department.—Yours etc.,

A PENSIONER.

Suggestions For A Better Team

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The defeat of the All-India side under the captaincy of Yuvaraja of Patiala by the Australians in the 1st unofficial test match by 9 wickets has convinced the public at large that the Australian team is not so weak as was thought to be at the first instance. They are a combination of experienced and first class cricketers who have come to this country with a big reputation behind them and are not going to be easily conquered. The All-India team at Bombay was not fully representative of the best Indian talent and was not a strong match for the Australians; and it is therefore necessary, if better results are required, to improve the side. For the second test match at Calcutta I suggest the following team to constitute the All-India XI.

1. MAJOR NAIDU (Capt.)
2. WAZIRALI.
3. NISSAR.
4. AMARNATH.
5. AMARSINGH.
6. MERCHANT.
7. NAOOMAL.
8. C. S. NAIDU.
9. BAQA JILANI.
10. MUSTAQALLI.
11. AZIZ. (Wicket Keeper)
12. LALSINGH. (12th Man)

I would like to suggest the name of Jai in place of Merchant, if the latter player is unable to play on account of the injury to his shoulder, in which case Amarnath should go first wicket down in batting and Jai No. 5 in his place.

My batting order will be:—1. Mustaqalli, 2. Naoomal, 3. Merchant, 4. Major Naidu, 5. Amarnath, 6. Wazirali, 7. C. S. Naidu, 8. Baqa Jilani, 9. Amarsingh, 10. Aziz, and 11. Md. Nissar.

The team is full of batting upto number 10 and also possesses varied attack. Fielding too is dependable.—Yours, etc.,

"BETTER RESULTS".

The Riot Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper who is really called upon to pay the recent riot tax of Bombay. Should it be paid, in the first instance, by the present or the past property-holders and secondly, whether the same can or may be recovered from the present or the past tenants?

If there is a new landlord as well as a new tenant, who should really and in fairness pay this riot tax?

As several people are interested in this public question, a very clear legal opinion would be very desirable in this instance.

Trusting your finding a place for this letter in your paper, I am.—Yours, etc.

GOPAL KRISHNA.

Thefts In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I think there are very few persons in Bombay whose house has not been burgled by the thieves and whose pocket has not been ransacked by the pick-pockets. My own house has fallen a prey to the ravages of the thieves thrice and my pockets were emptied twice. This has happened during a period of 18 years. The same must have been the case with other fellow-citizens. There may be some who may be less fortunate than myself while others may be more fortunate than I have been. But this is clear that thefts are now becoming a common feature in the life of the city. Hardly a day passes when thefts of large sums of money and jewellery are not reported. Some of these thefts are traced and the culprits duly punished, but in the case of others they are left untraced at all. Yet whenever there is any occasion for it, the Police always receive their share of praise from the officials, big or small. They will certainly deserve praise from all and sundry if the city is thoroughly purged of the pick-pockets and the thieves, but that ideal state may not be within the reach of practical politics. Still something should be done, of course by the Police, to see that thefts are made as rare as possible. A little extra watch on the part of the Police can work wonders. If the activities of the known bad characters in the various sections are diligently watched, the number of the thefts, both petty and big, can be reduced to minimum. The Police are, after all, human beings and it is necessary to stir them up every now and then and the purpose of this letter is only to make them face realities.—Yours, etc.,

A. VICTIM.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

ESSENTIAL TO BEAUTY

White teeth are essential to beauty. Clean your teeth with Odol, the toothpaste that is recommended by dentists, the toothpaste that is used by many world-famous beauties to protect the natural loveliness of their teeth.

Use Odol mouthwash as well. It will safeguard your mouth and throat from germs, and by making your breath sweet and fragrant, will add still further to your attractiveness.

Odol

TOOTHPASTE & MOUTHWASH

FOR WHITE GLEAMING TEETH

O. 3-35

FIRE AT DHOBI TALAO

BOMBAY, Monday.

Inmates shouting for help from a four storyed building in Dhobi Talao at about 7 p.m. was the only signal given that a fire had broken out in the building. Soon after a man leapt out from the first floor on to the road and received injuries.

The Fire Brigade, which had been summoned, arrived on the scene and found Guzder Building at Dhobi Talao on Fire. The pumps were immediately brought into action and before much damage was caused the Fire was extinguished.

It appears that at about 7 p.m. the stair case leading from the ground floor of Guzder Building was noticed by a tenant in the building to be aflame. The alarm raised by the tenant caused panic in the four-storyed building.

A tenant residing in the fourth floor ran down the stairs and when he came to the first floor he found the stair case was on fire and so jumped down from the terrace. He received injuries and was detained at the G. T. Hospital for treatment. Another tenant let himself down by means of a bedsheet which he tied to the window, but was unfortunate to find himself swinging in mid-air and dropped after a while. He also received injuries but they were not serious.

As soon as the salvage crops arrived on the spot some of the inmates, who were determined to get out of the building, were brought down the ladder to safety.

The fire was brought under control within 30 minutes after the water was brought into play. The damage, it is stated, is insignificant.

The panic is ascribed to the fact that in a similar fire very recently at Mohamed Ali Road, seven lives were lost.

The Esplanade Police arrived at the spot and controlled the traffic which was particularly heavy at the time.

EX-PRESIDENT MASARYK

(Continued from page 6).

sophical outcome of the big controversy.

Journalist and Politician.

By this development Mr. Masaryk was finally compelled to edit his own newspaper as the actual press of the day seemed to him all too reactionary or too sentimental and chauvinistic. He proposed a strict political programme and then assiduous work in order to raise the intellectual level of his nation. He was followed again by the young generation and everybody who was for progress. In this period of his life Mr Masaryk began to concentrate with special care on the political questions of the Czechoslovak nation. This was always connected with the idea of a general collaboration of all Slav Nations. The different Slav nations began to look to the great Russian Empire, where the Slavophilism has made its appearance, for political help and leadership or for delivery from the Ottoman yoke in the Balkans. In connection with this activity Mr. Masaryk published a number of papers as, "Studies about Slavs," "The Slavophilism of Ivan Vasilijevic Kirjeysky" the "Czech Question and our Actual Crisis," John Hus, Our renaisance and Our Reformation. This development brought him to the head of the radical party for which he was elected Deputy at the Viennese Reichstag where his speeches about the reformation of the Universities and Schools made a great impression. Later on

Mr. Masayrk was elected deputy to the Provincial Assembly of Bohemia in Prague. Mr. Masaryk with his usual frankness never hid his political aims. In March 1893 he declared that the Czech Nation had a right to be politically independent and that Austria-Hungary would not succeed in hindering the fulfilment of this aim. He showed that the high degree of the Czech culture and civilisation gave them the right to ask for independence. What a prophetic proclamation, especially at a time when Austria-Hungary was a big Power in full supremacy over her numerous national minorities, a deputy to the Viennese Assembly, a modest professor of philosophy dared to foresee and to prophesy the liberation of his nation in front of all these Arch-Dukes, high aristocrats, the grandees of the Empire, by whom he was considered at this time as a negligible, if not contemptible, nonentity.

The following years Mr. Masaryk continued his work on politics and philosophy. He gave special attention to the social question and published in 1898 a paper called the "Social Question," and two years later another on the "Work of 8 Hours."

(To Be Continued).

JONEPAT, Dec. 16.

A meeting of the local workers has raised the sum of Rs. 200 for Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations.

FOOD FOR MILLIONS

Rajen Babu Opens Village Industries Exhibition

NAGPUR, Dec. 16.

"None can become a millionaire by encouraging village industries but we can give food to millions. India does not need millionaires at the moment so much as she needs food for starving millions. This does not mean that we should ignore other Swadeshi industries but the claims of the village industries being more pressing require our immediate attention and support." said Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, declaring open the All-India Swadeshi-cum-Village Industries Exhibition last evening at Chitnis Park.

The Exhibition is held in connection with the celebration of the Congress Golden Jubilee and remains open up to January 7 next.

Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Barrister, President of the Exhibition, in welcoming the Congress President, paid glowing tributes to the efforts of the Congress in promoting the cause of Swadeshi.

Other speakers included Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, Mr. J. C. Kumarappa and Dr. Khare.—United Press.

KARACHI TO TAX WALL-POSTERS?

KARACHI, Dec. 14.

To augment the revenues of the Karachi Municipal Corporation and at the same time beautify the City by stopping indiscriminate sticking of posters on the walls and poles in the Municipal area, it has been proposed to construct cabinets with glass fronts on the tops of Carriage and Car Stands and panel spaces in the cabinets to be let to business firms for advertisements of their wares.

It has been further proposed that all unauthorised advertisements on buildings and streets be checked and properly taxed.—United Press.

HINDU VARSITY CONVOCATION

BENARES, Dec. 15.

The 18th Convocation of the Benares Hindu University will be held on Sunday, February 23 1936. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Chancellor of the University, will preside over the function. Sir Radakrishnan has been invited to address the Convocation.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, has consented to perform the opening ceremony of the Institute of Agricultural Research.—United Press.

Fined For Picketing Of Hindu Shop

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

Anayat Shah, a Muslim youth, was convicted under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or to undergo two months' simple imprisonment on charge of picketing Hindu shops inside Delhi Gate by S. S. Sardar Narindra Singh, City Magistrate. The accused paid the fine in the Court.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7)

Morrisby c Bhaya b C K Nayudu	51
Warne b Mushtaque Ali	27
Hendry l.b.w. b C K Nayudu	77
Oxenham	2
Love	2
Ryder c & b C S Nayudu	39
Mair l.b.w. b C S Nayudu	8
Leather c & b Wazir Ali	41
Davis l.b.w. C S Nayudu	1
Alexander (not out)	7
Extras	16
Total	272

"AUSSIES" FORCED TO FOLLOW ON AT INDORE

Match Against Central India Ends In Draw

SCORES

"Aussies" (1st Innings)	*223*
"Aussies" (2nd Innings)	*272*
Central India (1st Inninge)	*380*
Central India (2nd Innings) For 1 wicket	*55*

INDORE, Dec. 16.

The Australians were saved from a defeat by time against Central India.

The match ended in a draw.

Final scores:—

Central India: 380.

Australians: 223 and following on 272.

Central India in the second innings had made 55 for one.

This is the first time that Australians were forced to a follow on.

Central India continued to have the upper hand when their match against the Australians was resumed this morning before a large crowd. Business houses had given three days holiday on account of the match and this sporting concession was reflected in the Daily increasing attendance.

With four wickets still in hand the Australians needed 41 runs to save a follow on. Mair hit out this morning and quickly brought the score to 207 at which stage his bold bid for runs was cut short by a catch near the wicket by Tata Rao (207-7-20).

Leather and Davis were bowled by C. K. Naidu with successive balls at 208 and when Alexander joined Oxenham for the last wicket crowds showed signs of great excitement being interested in Oxenham's gallant attempt to save follow on.

Taking whenever possible a run off the last ball of the over Oxenham hit off thirteen out of the much needed 23 runs and Alexander getting two singles the Australians required only 8 runs when Ziaul Hussain bowled the fast bowler. The last wicket partnership lasted 22 minutes. Oxenham remained unbeaten with 40. He had batted very purposefully for 70 minutes.

AUSTRALIANS' SECOND VENTURE

The Australians made an appalling start when they went in at 12/5 having to make 157 runs to avoid an innings defeat. C. K. Nayudu opened the bowling and Bryant who again commenced the Australian innings with Love got a three and two. In Ziaul Hussain's second over however he cocked up a kicker and Wazir Ali held a fine one-handed catch at the slip (5-1-5).

LOVE'S FOLLY

Oxenham who had just come in unbeaten after batting for over an hour was promoted in batting order to fill the next place. He was however bowled at the first ball. He appeared to have played the ball on to his wicket (5-2-0). Morrisby followed and he and Love seemed to have struck up for a good, retrieving partnership when Love rashly ran himself out—a sheer piece of folly at such a juncture (32-3-2). Love had made only two singles in 35 minutes. Warne and Morrisby then showed that the bowling could be played if it was treated on its merits and they added a fast 44 in 25 minutes, Warne being very forceful. He was bowled a minute before lunch and Hendry joined Morrisby who was not out 42.

HENDRY CHEERED

When Hendry came back at Lunch still without having opened his account two things must have weighed on his mind—his side's dire position and the sequence of his "ducks." It may be noted that in his last four innings Hendry has made nothing and immediately previous to that he was bowled by first ball at Poona after remaining not out 62 in the previous evening—another technical duck. When therefore Hendry got off the scratch with a quickly ran single on resumption, the Australians cheered him encouragingly and a few understood what the slapping was for.

Morrisby reached his fifty in a characteristically artistic innings and then hooked C K Nayudu for what was apparently a good stroke but Bhaya running swiftly brought off a very fine catch. The Australians say they have not seen a swifter fielder than Bhaya in India (92-5-51).

Ryder joined Hendry at 2-30 p.m.

At 3/30 p.m. the Australians had wiped off the deficit.

At tea time the score of the Australians reached 246 for eight wickets.

The Australians were all out in their second innings for 272 runs.

Central India commenced their second innings and made 55 for one wicket at the close of the play.

The match was, therefore, drawn.

Scores

Central India (1st Innings) 380

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings).

Bryant b C. S. Nayudu	19
Love b C. K. Nayudu	46
Morrisby c Navle, b C. K. Nayudu	28
Ryder c Maharajkumar of Alirajpur b C. K. Nayudu	33
Warne, l.b.w. b Ziaul Hussain	19
Hendry b Ziaul Hussain	0
Oxenham (not out)	40
Mair c Tata Rao b Ziaul Hussain	20
Leather b C. K. Nayudu	0
Davis, b C. K. Nayudu	0
Alexander b Ziaul Hussain	2
Extras	16
Total	223

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ziaul Hussain	13.5	2	53	4
C. K. Nayudu	26	4	48	5
Tata Rao	4	0	14	0
C. S. Nayudu	13	2	47	1
Mushtaque Ali	4	0	6	0
Hazare	4	0	7	0
Wazir Ali	1	0	2	0

AUSTRALIANS (2nd Innings

Bryant c Ziaul Hussain b Wazir Ali	5

(Continued In Col. 5)

SPLENDID HARBINGERS OF PEACE & GOODWILL

For your Christian Friends:

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

exhibited on very neat and super-fine four-leaved cards with silk ribbon and bearing Xmas and New Year greetings, with coloured reproductions of Indian Paintings. These cards will give you as much pleasure in choosing as in sending as Xmas Gifts. They reproduce the true richness of colour of the finest paintings of India.

Ans. 10 each; Rs. 6/- a doz. Also a big selection of English designs from 3 annas to 4 rupees each. Special discounts for 1 dozen or more assorted.

A call will oblige.

TARAPOREVALA

Booksellers & Publishers, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 21433.

What do the Stars Foretell

YOUR PROBLEMS ANSWERED—

HEALTH-MATRIMONIAL-FINANCIAL, Etc.

Your Character Analysed FREE

Send your full name, address, age (Approx.) to Box No. 101, C/o. "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 2. Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date & time of birth. Catalogue free

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

RAISE INCOME-TAX EXEMPTION LIMIT TO RS. 3000

Grain Merchants Plead For Appeals To High Court On All Points

That the general exemption limit should be raised to Rs 3,000 in big cities like Bombay and that an allowance should be made on account of children and dependents and that appeals should be allowed to the High Court on matters of facts as well as law are some of the various suggestions made by the Grain Merchants' Association to modify the present Indian Income tax system in their letter to the Central Board of Revenue on the subject of Income-tax procedure.

CARRYING FORWARD OF LOSSES

The Representation says:—

The present system does not provide for the carrying forward of losses of any one year against the profit made in the subsequent years. It is evidently unfair to the business community that in making assessment on the profits of the preceding year, the losses sustained in the year before should not be taken into account. This principle was accepted by successive Finance Members of the Government of India and it is high time that the same is incorporated in the present Income-tax system of the country. The absence of such a provision amounts in practice in certain cases to taxation of capital which is repugnant to all canons of taxation and may be partly responsible for the complaint on the part of Government of evasions of Income-tax. It is earnestly hoped that the Government will see their way to accept the principle and make suitable provisions even at this late date and will not allow considerations of financial stringency to come in the way of doing justice to the commercial community of this country.

FOREIGN PROFITS AND LOSSES

Section 4 (2) of the Act prescribes that profits arising or accruing outside British India are liable to be taxed only when they are received and brought in British India. While the Section is clear on foreign profits, it is not explicit on the losses suffered in business carried on out of British India. This Section should therefore be made clear so as to provide that losses suffered in foreign business and accounted for in British India should be allowed to be deducted from the taxable income of an assessee.

EXEMPTION LIMIT

My Committee trusts that the present exemption limit should be raised to the original level of Rs. 2000/- and further that the same should be fixed at Rs. 3000/- for such big cities as Bombay in which the general standard of living is admited to be costly. In order to fully achieve the obejct underlying the graduation of income-tax, the Government should also provide on the lines of the English system for certain allowances on account of children and dependents.

BENGAL CHAMBER SPRINGS SURPRISE

(Continued from Page 12).

ber of clothes, which are not only being imported from Lancashire to-day, but which are also comparable with Indian made clothes. Our experience has been that Indian Mills have successfully made inroads in the imports of one style after another so that in the market to-day, there will only be found comparable cloth of the particular Lancashire style on which the Indian Industry are now concentrating. We submit that if the Board only consider this very narrow class, it will not be able to collect sufficient material to form the average basis, which it has been suggested should operate in equating prices, and which method of procedure, the Lancashire delegation appear to have accepted.

The method agreed upon as a basis for comparision is in accordance with our own ideas. prepared our samples on the assumption that the Board would act this way, and we believe that our least is reasonably comprehensive.

Not Interested In Bengal

Sir Alexander Murry, the Chairman then examined Mr. Lowndes on the import of "reject" yarn from Lancashire and the competition of Indian produced yarn with the "reject" yarn.

In reply to Mr. Rahimtoola, Mr. Lowndes said that there was no competition in Bengal of "Reject" yarn with perfect yarn.

Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar then asked the representatives if it was their suggestion that only an average duty should be levied on all cloths coming from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Clements said that that was their opinion. They were opposed to a differential duty on classified goods as such.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, then read an extract from the memorandum of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which stated: "Interest on loans from the managing agents should not be taken account of in calculating overhead costs, as such loans are in some cases not really withdrawable on demand although some managing agents may try to make out that they are in fact withdrawable." The member wanted to know what was exactly meant by this statement.

The two representatives consulted each other on this point and replied that they were prepared to delete that portion of the paragraph from the memorandum.

Mr. Rahimtoola: You want to have the managing agent system changed in the mills but do you object to a fair remuneration being paid to the managing agents? (Laughter)

Mr. Lowndes: We do not. (renewed laughter)

The representatives agreed that since 1929-30 there have been some increase in the imports from the United Kingdom in some types of goods, for example, the printed goods.

Mr. Rahimtoola then asked the representatives some questions regarding the statement made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in its memorandum concerning the "excessive protection" hitherto granted on textile goods in India.

Q: Did you arrive at the conclusion that excessive protection had been given, from the profit made by the Indian mills?

Mr. Lowndes: Not necessarily, because the question of internal competition comes in when the question of profits of Indian mills is considered.

Mr. Rahimtoola: Do you know the present condition of Bengal Mills?

Mr. Lowndes: No. We are not interested in it.

Since the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were not ready with their case, the representatives of the Madras Chamber of Commerce will be examined on Tuesday.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR IN JAPAN

(Continued From Page 3).

hall of the dormitory, where all operatives have to be present.

Amusements.

Amusement halls, where cinema picture are shown, and sometimes plays are staged by the operatives themselves, are to be found in the larger cotton mills. The operatives are encouraged to organise clubs of their own, for athletic sports and take part in them. Once every year, holiday gatherings are held in Autumn, all employees and operatives taking an active part, in sports, plays,. etc. Picture shows and refreshments are provided free on these occasions, the whole day being spent in merry making.

With a view to improving the aesthetic sense of the workers, charming gardens are laid out in front of the dormitories, resting rooms and dining rooms. These are looked after by the operatives themselves. In the larger mills, there are hospitals for the sick and wounded, with a staff of well trained physicians and nurses.

These welfare works, along with the bonuses in money and kind which are paid to the operatives count more than make up for the low money wages. In fact taking the aggregate expenditure of the labourers, the cost per head would not be very much less than the money wages given to the workers in the advanced countries of the West. The paternal attitude of the employers for the moral and physical improvement of the workers, is a feature of Japanese Industrial organization binding the two classes closer. It accounts in a large degree for the absence of labour discontent on any big scale.

The so-called low cost of production in Japan is due not so much to low wages as to the efficiency of Japanese workers. The factor primarily responsible for the efficiency of labour in Japan is compulsory Primary Education.

Primary Education.

The result of enforcing compulsory education has been indirectly to raise the average ability of the workers. The 1933 Census showed that 99.51 per cent. of the children of school-going-age were literate, an achievement of which any Government would naturally feel proud.

Along with Primary Education, the Japanese Government have arranged for suitable courses of Technical Education. In fact the guidance given by the Government in this direction has been very encouraging, and within the last decade a large number of men with high technical qualifications have been made available to the country. Research work conducted over long periods, have enabled on Industrialists to find out the most suitable methods of training workers to a high standard of efficiency within a short period. To cite one instance only, under the present day system prevailing in the Cotton mills, it takes only a couple of months for an untrained female workers to become a skilled operative.

Compared to Lancashire even, the Japanese operative holds his grounds. The Lancashire operative generally looks after 6 looms, against which a Japanese worker handles 8 to 12 ordinary looms, and 30 to 40 automatic looms.

Efficiency School.

More and more emphasis is being paid to these days to the development of labour efficiency. There is now in Japan a growing tendency towards the adoption of the scientific management system of which Mr. Taylor is the chief exponent. The principles underlying the system, are a study of operations, an examination of personal fitness, simplification and standardisation of machineries and tools and improvement of organisation.

The First Efficiency Expert Training School was established in Osaka in 1923 and several short term schools of its kind were opened in different places all over the country. The instructors in these schools are experts who have qualified themselves for their task in U.S.A. Apart from these schools there are a large number of periodicals on the subject of Efficiency and exhibitions are held from time to time in diffrent cities to bring out the value of the system. The Bureau of Industrial Rationalisation of the Department of Commerce and Industry, is attempting the same task of improving efficiency in industries and commerce, through diverse channels.

I have indicated already that the Government's attitude towards labour and labour problems is on the whole sympathetic. The provisions of the Factory Act and its amendments, show that the Japanese Government is anxious that the interests of the workers in Japan should be adequately safeguarded.

Labour Legislation.

In this connection I would mention three other Acts which have been passed by the Government for the benefit of the workers, namely, the Act concerning the conciliation of Labour Disputes, the Labour Union Act Bill, and the Health Insurance Act.

The Conciliation of Labour Disputes Act was passed in 1926. Mainly applicable to public utility industries, its scope can be extended to any other industry, if both parties to a dispute apply for conciliation in accordance with this Act. As soon as such an application is received, a Board of Conciliation consisting of nine members has to be created by the Government. Of the nine members, six are elected within three days of application, each applicant returning three. These will in turn appoint the remaining 3 from the public within 4 days. The Board of Conciliation has to complete its work of investigation within a fortnight and the Board is expected to bring about a conciliation within twenty two days from the date of application. In case, the labour dispute is not settled by the Board of Conciliation, a competent authority is requested to publish the Committee's proceedings, embodying the programme of consiliation together with its view. In case where labour disputes are settled, and if the members of the either party unanimously disapprove publication, proceedings are not made public.

Strikes Are Legal.

The Act does not prohibit a lock-out or a strike. On the other hand, it gives a legal recognition to the right to strike and places labour unions on the same footing as the employers' associations.

The Labour Union Act Bill was introduced by the Government of 1926 which intended to legalise Labour Union. One of the main provisions of this Act was that no employer or his agent could discharge a worker because he belonged to a Labour Union, nor could an employer or his agent include in his contract that an employee shall not join the labour union. This provision was vehemently opposed by the employers on the ground that it restricted their freedom of action. Ultimately the Bill got through the Parliament of 1931 very much amended and emasculated. The Act as it stands gives legal recognition to Labour Union. That this recognition is substantial is seen from the fact that these Unions elect delegates to the International Labour Conference.

Health Insurance.

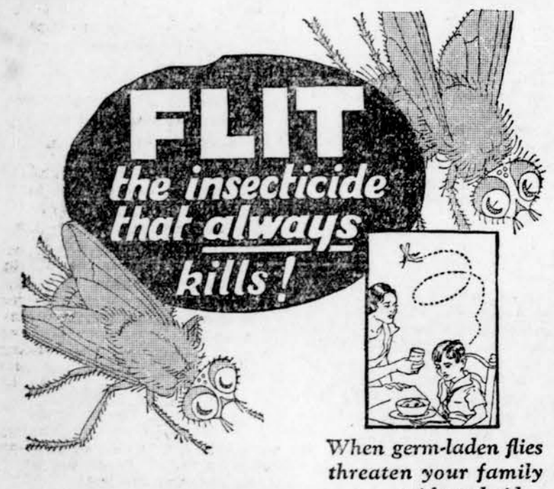
Compulsory Health Insurance in the factories under the Health Insurance Act, is another beneficial measure which the Japanese Government introduced for the workers. The onus of setting up an insurance society is binding on the owner of a mine or factory employing more than 500 workers. The rules of setting up insurance society for smaller number of workers vary. But all workers who are not members of a Health Insurance Society automatically become members of the Health Insurance Office of the locality, under the control of Bureau of Social Affairs. The Insurance scheme which is based on mutual aid, is financed partly by the employer and partly by the State.

Before I conclude, I would like to draw your attention to the remarks of Mr. F. Maurette, Assistant Director of the International Labour Office, Geneva in this connection. In his Report to the League of Nations he has recently said "Japanese Labour organisation and rationalisation in factories are impressive, but still more impressive I have found, are the Japanese workers. Active, enthusiastic, happy and efficient, they are very intelligent people and I consider them to be the most valuable capital in the Japanese nation.'

Ahmedabad D. L. B. And Congress Jubilee

AHMEDABAD, December, 15.

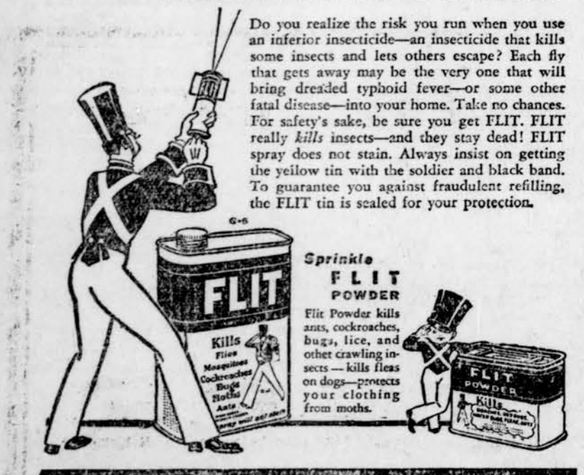
The Ahmedabad District Local Board threw out by a large majority last evening a resolution to observe the Golden Jubilee of the Congress.—A. P.



When germ-laden flies threaten your family with typhoid—

Don't run risks with weak insecticides

Do you realize the risk you run when you use an inferior insecticide—an insecticide that kills some insects and lets others escape? Each fly that gets away may be the very one that will bring dreaded typhoid fever—or some other fatal disease—into your home. Take no chances. For safety's sake, be sure you get FLIT. FLIT really *kills* insects—and they stay dead! FLIT spray does not stain. Always insist on getting the yellow tin with the soldier and black band. To guarantee you against fraudulent refilling, the FLIT tin is sealed for your protection.



SET by KING | Third Rev. | 2335 241

Sole Distributors:—
Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

WARNING

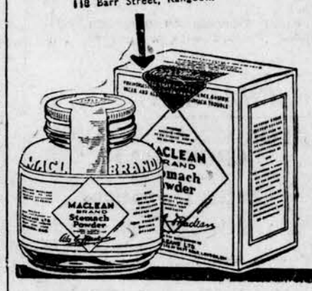
TO STOMACH SUFFERERS

LOOK FOR THIS RED SEAL ON EVERY GENUINE CARTON

For your protection, the above Red seal is affixed top and bottom of every genuine carton containing the original MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER. See that it is unbroken. The signature ALEX. C. MACLEAN is on seal, carton and label.

Alex. C. Maclean

MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD.
Graham Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
17, Prinsep Street, Calcutta.
Jehangir Dubash Building, Bunder Road, Karachi.
118 Barr Street, Rangoon.



The amazing cures effected by MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER in cases of Indigestion, Acidity, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heartburn, Gastritis and Ulcerated Stomach, have brought on to the market so many imitations that you must be very careful to insist on the original product bearing the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN."

The formula of MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER depends on very accurate balance. Any inaccuracy or impurity can render it practically useless, and the prices at which some of these imitations are sold makes it obvious that they cannot be compounded with the care used by Macleans Ltd. Only the highest grade ingredients are used in MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER. All its intricate mixing is carried on by highly qualified chemists under strictly hygienic conditions. Even the very air is cleansed for your greater protection.

Health is too important to risk for the sake of a few annas, so be sure to ask for the genuine MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER, under that exact name with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN." It is not sold loose but only as powder in bottles. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., at the addresses given in this announcement.

Always remember not to ask vaguely for Macleans. Ask specifically for MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER.

568

THE ARVIND MILLS, LTD.,
AHMEDABAD.
Local Agents:—**JAGDISH & Co.,** Tulsan Bhuvan Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.

COOLING AND REFRESHING IN THE HOTTEST WEATHER

ERASMIC Old London LAVENDER TOILET SOAP

BRYTOL
METAL POLISH & PASTE
For
ALL METALWARES & UTENSILS
Imparts lasting lustre at Minimum Cost & Labour

THE LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 20 POINTS DOWN

Increasing Hedge And Southern Selling

GOLD STEADY BUT SPOT SILVER EASY

Wheat Firm But Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

On Monday crossrates ruled quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY WEAK.

New York cotton opened easy on account of increased hedge selling influenced by unfavourable political situation in Europe. There was some support at the lower level but the closing tone was very weak.

GOLD STEADY BUT SPOT SILVER EASY.

London gold was steady but spot silver was easy. Forward silver was not quoted.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat was steady but linseed was quiet. Jute was firm but rubber was unchanged.

WEAKER TENDENCY IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed easier tendency on uncertain political news. Giltedged securities came under pressure with a weaker tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Dec. 16.

Previous closing	11.23
To-day's opening	11.11
Difference	—.12
To-day's closing	11.03
Difference	—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Previous closing	6.28
To-day's opening	6.21
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	6.15
Difference	—.13

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 215

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 16.

Cotton was somewhat depressed by unfavourable foreign political advices together with continued weakness of silver as a result of which prices showed easier tendency on increased hedging pressure and outside selling with very little support appearing. Meanwhile traders are watching developments in Washington with regard to the Supreme Court's decision.

Business in March commenced at 11.11 i.e. 12 points lower than previous closing prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and southern selling together with increased hedging but at the lower level some support appeared in the shape of trade buying and covering with March rallying to 11.13 thereafter the market became somewhat quiet although the undertone was somewhat steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.03 with a decline of 20 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 16.

The following were the opening changes:—

January (11.54/11.54) 11.30/11.30
March (11.34/11.33) 11.12/11.11
May (11.21/11.21) 10.98/10.97

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.30) 6.19
American March (6.28) 6.17
Egyptian January (9.10) 8.91
Egyptian March (8.82) 8.62

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 216-0 and Rs. 216-8 The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 216 with New York futures about 13 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 56/4, 58/8 and 58/14. Operations were again confined to ready transactions as a result of continued uncertainty abroad. Prices closed steady at Rs. 56/8. Others were same as opening.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/6 and 34/13/9. Prices continued to move within a very narrow margin in the absence of any important developments abroad and after vacilating in sympathy with movements of foreign exchanges closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/6 and 34/13/9.

Re: PROPOSED MERGER OF CEMENT COMPANIES

The Committee of The Bombay Shareholders' Association appeal to shareholders of Cement Companies not to sign proxies until the merger scheme is publisned and they have had an opportunity of exchanging views on the merits thereof.

J. J. KAPADIA,
Hon. Secretary.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec. 16.

Previous closing	4.92 7/8
To-day's opening	4.92 3/4
To-day's closing	4.92 3/4

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 16.

Previous closing	4.92 3/4
To-day's opening	4.92 3/4
To-day's closing	4.92 3/4
Difference	unchanged.

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 16.

Previous closing	74.51
To-day's opening	74.53
To-day's closing	74.54
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 16.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 3/4 and then eased to 4.92 11/16 subsequently further declining to 4.92 9/6.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92 3/4.

Franc opened at 74.53 and then fell to 74.51 eventually recovering to 74.51

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 4.92 3/4.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 16.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	26 7/16d	26d.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 16.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1) £7-1-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 16.

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 16.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.62 3/4) 5.59
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (61.00) unquoted.
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

NELLORE YOUTH LEAGUERS ACQUITTED

NELLORE, Dec.. 16.

The Sessions Judge has allowed appeals this afternoon and acquitted Ravi Audiseshiah and C. Jagannatham, Secretary and member respectively of the Youth League of an offence under Section 18 (1) of the Press Emergency Act.

The Prosecution alleged that the accused distributed unauthorised leaflets of the Labour Protection League on July last entitled "When will Labour difficulties go." The Judge held that the pamphlets contained no objectionable matter.—A. P.

"DINAMANI" APPEAL TURNED DOWN

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

In the High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pandurangarao and Mr. Justice Stodart, dismissed the petition preferred by the publisher and printer respectively of "Dinamani," a Tamil daily, praying that the Government order demanding security of Rs. 2,000 each from them under the Press Emergency Powers Act be set aside and that Government be directed to refund the amount.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 7s 1/4 and March 7s 5/8 traders displayed little more interest with scattered speculative buying but business was generally small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 16.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.02. Prices improved on better outside enquiry and commission house buying influenced by better outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 16.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£219 1/2 buyers £220 sellers.) Quiet) £221 buyers £221 1/2 sellers. Very steady.

Linseed (£16 13/16 buyers £16 7/8 sellers. Easy) £16 5/8 buyers £16 3/4 sellers Easy.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 to £39 3/4) £39 to £39 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec. 16.

The following cable information was received at night from London:

"America bought 5 per cent of offering which exceeded Friday."

JUTE.

New crop December January (£20 5/8 paid and value) £20 1/2 sellers.
Dunlop December (£24) £24 1/2
Lightning December (£22) £22 1/2

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER.

Spot £6 3/8 paid and value) £6 3/8 paid and buyers.

January March (6 7/16 paid and value) 6 7/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay January December (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta January December (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers.

Linseed La Plata December (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal December (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 5 9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 5 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 5 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Wheat January	4 8 9
Wheat May	4 8 6
Linseed May	7 5 6

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

No Special Features In Coals

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Jutes ruled steady after weekend and fair turnover was put through. Coals disclosed no special feature and business was on a limited scale. Teas were rather dull. In miscellaneous, Calcutta Ice continued to find buyers at steady rates, while Papers were kept unchanged at late prices, Burn and Co. ordy were in fair request, so also Arthur Butler. Government Securities were steady at decline. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—Three per cent Government Paper 87 small odd lot; three per cent New Loan 1951/54 101/11 small lot; three per cent Loan 1941 104; thre and a half per cent Government Paper 96/6; three and a half per cent Loan 1947/50 105/11; four per cent Loan 1960/70 110/15; five per cent Loan 1940/43 110/12 small lot.

Banks:—Ballygunge fully paid 164; Central Bank 32/12; Reserve Bank 130.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy 14; Kesoram pref 116; Bowreah A pref 165 small odd lot; Mohini Mills ordy 10/12.

Coals:—Amalgamated 20/4 ex div; Aldih 2/10; Bokaro and Ramgur 8/10 small odd lot; Mundulpore 6; New Manbhoom 60/8 small lots;

Jutes:—Anglo India 431/8 small lots; Belvedere 344 small lots; Birla 14; Gourepore 660 small lot; Howrah 53/8; India 341 small lot; Kamarhatty 538; Kelvin pref 155; Megna 25/12; Nuddea 50; Reliance 71; Union 417/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal tele. ordy 19/8; Jubbulpore Elec. 12; Arthur Butler ordy 13/8; Burn and Co., ordy 294/8; India Iron and Steel 9/1; Triton Insurance 238/8; B.I. Corpn ordy 3/14; Calcutta Ice 10/2; Indian Wood Products 23/6; Tide Water Oil 9/2; Bengal Paper ordy 113; Titaghur Paper defd 11/4 cum div; Midnapore Zemindary 63 small lot; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 229/8 cum div; Sugars; Balrampore 18/12; Cawnpore 35/12; Murree Brewery 200; Rohtas pref 136;

Teas:—Huldibari 24/4; Patrakola ord 905;

Debentures:—Three and three fourth per cent 1935/65; Calcutta Port Trust 102/8.—A.P.

Stock Exchange Depressed By International Outlook

WHEAT FIRM AND ACTIVE ON HUGE DEMAND

Base Metals Register A Decline

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

On the Stock Exchange the international outlook had a blanketing effect To-day's activity generally depressed prices especially of giltedged securities and internationals.. Industrial favourities also showed noticeable declines.

In commodities wheat was firm and most active with a huge demand. Australian cargoes turnover was the largest recorded during the decade.

Elsewhere international situation was responsible for declines especially among basementals.

Wall Street opened irregular mining shares being particularly heavy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 16.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, December 6, £97 3/4
Monday, December 9, £97 5/8
Tuesday, December 10 £97 3/4
Wednesday, December 11 £97 3/4
Thursday, December 12 £97 3/4
Friday, December 13 £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 16.
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were unsettled by political situation. General business was poor. Internationals Giltedgeds and Indian Loans were weak on increased selling pressure.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 3/4) £85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/4) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/4) £117 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8) £105 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 7/8) £115 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-3) 22-9
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (27-9) 27-0
Princhin Johnson (41-9) 41-9
Imperial Chemical (37-0) 36-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (114-10 1/2) 114-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£81) £81
Dunlop Rubber (37-6) 36-9
University Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Ford Motors (34-0) 35-0
Cable Wires (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
British American Tobacco (116-3) 115-7 1/2
Camera A (£8 7/8 £8 5/8 ex div.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary 151-10 1/2) 151-3
P and O S N Company Dfd. (18-0) 18-0
Distillers (98-0) 97-0
Bred and Dyers (10-9) 10-9
British Celanese (14-0) 14-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (56-0) 55-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0
Western Limited Ordinary (20-3) 20-3
Inter Nickels (46) 43
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£105 1/2 £105 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 16.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (99) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 (£106) £106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109) £109
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£111) £110 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-68

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 20-3
Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0
Empire of India Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25-0
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-6) 29-6

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-3) 11-3
Rio Tintos (£19 3/4) £19 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (63-0) 62-0 ex. div.
Rand Mines (8 1/4) 8 1/8 ex div.

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£14) £13 5/8 ex div.
Goddar New (£11) £10 5/8 ex div.
Moddar New (72-6) 67-6 ex div.
Sub Nigel (£13 1/4) £12 5/8 ex div.
Spring Mines Split Shares (15-0) 14-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (68-1 1/2) 68-1 1/2
Burma Oil (81-10 1/2) 81-3
Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-9
Shell Transport (80-7 1/2 80-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£28 5/8) £28 5/8

HUME HAIL SHARES

Great Western (£51) £50 1/2
L M Ford (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£21 1/8) £21 1/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134
London Board G Stock (£108 1/2) £108

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 16.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 54 1/2) dol 54 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 7/8) dol 26 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 46) dol 45 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 113) unquoted.

LOCAL RAIN IN WESTERN INDIA

Poona Records 'Quake Shock Of Great Intensity

POONA, Dec. 16.

Local rain occurred in West Central India, while a few falls are also reported from south-east Madras and Tenasserim. A western disturbance is affecting Northwest Frontier. Bhopal and Negapatam report one and a half inches each.

Forecast: Scattered falls of rain are likely in South Madras and Northwest Frontier.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about six thousand seven hundred seventy miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 12 hours fifty-one minutes I. S. T. on Sunday, the 15th December.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-12-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 70.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.9 degrees (2.4 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.1 degrees (1.9 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-12-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.0 deg. F., a merclury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 6770 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 12h. 51m. (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 15th December, 1935.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN.

The Bank of Hindustan, with their head office in Madras, are opening a branch at Bombay at Readymoney Mansion, Church Gate Street, at 5 p.m. to-day Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will preside. Pandit Vidya Sagar Pandya, who is the Managing Director, is here in connexion with the same.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Dec. 16.

S.S. Nanking; Capt. F Brigston; Agents Lionel Edward Ltd; from Gothenburg via Karachi.
„ Vasna; J Rowe; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; Busrah via Karachi.
„ Howra; W Bird; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; from Rangoon via Colombo.
„ Jeypore; W L Pope; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; from Karachi.
„ Cranfield; T S Budle; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; from Sourabaya via Java Ports, Colombo, Mangalore and Marmagoa.
„ Britannia; G P Kelly; Graham's Trading Co, Ltd; from Liverpool via Port Said.
„ Queda; F V Green; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; from Melbourne via Galvestun.
„ City of Guildford; F R Watkins; Killick Nixon and Co; from Liverpool via Port Said.
„ Mote Piana; A Raimondi; Lloyd Triestino; Batavia via Sourabaya.
„ Jalarashmi; P L Matches; Scindia Steam N Co; from Rangoon and Moulmein via Colombo and Coast Ports.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. Cranfield, P A C James; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; for Karachi via Bhavnagar.
„ Wolfsburg, F Schwietert; Lionel Edward, for Karachi.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay: Dec. 16.

1 Jaypore, 3209 Japan 18-12, M M & Co.
3 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Karachi 19-12, N Y Kaisha.
4 C|o Guildford 3236, Karachi 18-12, K Nixon and Co.
5 City of Baroda, 4500, Karachi, 21-12, K Nixon & Co.
6 Wolfsburg, 3827, Karachi, 17-12 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Nanking 3486, Madras 19-12, L Edwards, Ltd.
8 Monte Piana 3715, Trieste 17-12, L Triestino.
11 Ginyo Maru 6128, Kobe 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
15 Queda 4760, N F 17-12, M M & Co.
16 Northmoor 2649, Liverpool, N F K Nixon and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893, Busra 18-12, M M and Co.
4 Vasna 2026, Busra 19-12, M M and Co.
10-11 Cranfield 3213 Bhawnagar, 17-12, M M and Co.
12|13 Howra 4096, N F 17-12, M M and Co.
14 Belgium Maru 4216, Japan 18-12 O S Kaisha.
15 Haideri 912, Karachi 18-12, S Hassum and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C|R Jalajyoti, 2693, Rangoon, 18-12 Scindia S N Co.
D E Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon 22-12, Scindia S N Co.
G Oostcapelle 348, M'Coast 13-12, Merchant S N Co
K Jalaputra, 3113, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Kaisar-I-Hind 19-12 P & O S N Co.
Durenda 24-12, M M and Co.
Chitral 26-12 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Canton, 21-12, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM GERMANY

Frienfels 18-12 L Edwards.
Wartenfels 28-12 L Edwards.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN.

Bangalore 22-12 M M and Co.
Pacific Maru, 20-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 24-12, O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 27-12, N Y Kaisha.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Worcester 28-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres Harrison, 26-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BASRA

Bamora, 19-12, M. M. and Co.
Varsova, 21-12, M. M. and Co.

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 21-12, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 28-12, M M and Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Nagina 20-12, M M and Co.

FROM HULL

City of Kobe, 15-12, James Finlay and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver, 21-12, P & O S Co
Ranchi, 28-12, P & O S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

S S Kenya, 25-12, M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra. 18-12, M. M. and Co.
Vasna, 19-12, M. M. and Co.
Bamora, 25-12, M. M. and Co.
Varsova 31-12 M M & Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

Chitral 27-12 P & O S N Co.
Belgium Maru, 15-12, O S Kaisha.
Biyo Maru, 18-12, O S Kaisha.
Himalaya Maru, 23-12, O. S. Kaisha.

FOR NEW YORK

City of Worcester 31-12 FF Campbell & Co.
Pres; Harrison 27-12, F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. President Adams 13-12-35
S.S. Tampa (boats American cotton) 13-12-35
S.S. Sophie Marie 13-12-35
S S. Irrawadi 13-12-35
S.S. Fusijama 13-12-35
„ Rotenfels ..... „
„ Rajputana (boats) 14-12-35
„ Corfu (boats) ..... „
„ Oostcapelle ..... „
„ Winkfield ..... „
„ Bandra ..... „
„ Vita 16-12-35
„ Cranfield ..... „

IMPORTS.

Bombay: Dec. 16.

S.S. M S Tampa; Agents L Ed. from New York:—295 drums lub. oil, 70 drums lub. grease, 78 d|s dyestuff, 10 cases vaseline, 60 c|s paint, 30 c|s empty bottles, 34 bdls batteries, 20 c|s auto parts, 11 d|s asphalt, 20 c|s wheat flakes, 85 c|s Glucose, 29 bales old clothing, 80 80 c|s medicines, 200 c|s flit, 20 c|s face cream, 120 boxes cadium sulphide, 200 bags boiler logging, 20 c|s picture machines, 40 c|s typewriters, 34 c|s Elect. Refrigeration Equipments, 95 bdls H Lanterns, 100 bags soda ash, 20 bales paper, 126 kets enamel, 210 cases motor cars, 364 d|s coal tar dyes, 216 bls old newspapers, 104 loose trucks, 24 boxes trucks.

From Philadelphia:—160 drums lub. oil.

S.S. M V Victoria; Agents L T. from Genoa:—61 cases alementary preserves, 425 bdls plywood, 350 c|s mineral water, 25 c|s Elect. lamps, 9376 c|s marble slabs, 620 bags marble chips, 97 packages machine parts, 78 cases elect. machinery, 1045 cases rayon yarn, 90 cases paste, 33 cases textile machinery.

From Marseilles:—15 cases vermouth, 2 cases medicines.

From Venice:—144 cases electric machinery

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Dec. 16.

S.S. City of Guildford, for Liverpool:—10 tons castor oil, A Hargovind and Co

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton T waste, C Madhavlal and Co, 81 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas and Co; 50 drums castor oil, A Hargovindas and Co; 210 b|s cotton, A Poder and Co; 500 bales cotton, Langley and Co; 125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 490 bales cotton, O Suleman and Co.

S.S. City of Baroda, for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton T waste. L O Vora.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton V Bros.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—60 bales cotton, Langley and Co; 6000 packets myrabollams, C Mehta and Co; 3130 bags gr. oil cakes H A K Omerbhoy.

S S Northmoor, for Liverpool:—1280 bags gr. oil cakes, K Dewchand and Co; 296 bags Indian seed, B Balwant and Co.

S S Jeypore, for Kobe:—200 bls cotton, Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Harakchand and Co; 200 bls cotton, V Ladha and Co; 600 bales cotton, S R Tulshan & Co; 200 bales cotton, V Bros; 200 bales cotton, O Suleman and Co.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton, V Bros

S S Genoya Maru, for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, S Karamshi and Co; 375 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 200 bales cotton, Kotak and Co; 100 b|s cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—375 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T.Co; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—305 bags gum, E Mavji and Co; 35 bags fish maws, L Dowraj and Co.

S S Belgium Maru, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, S Karamshi and Co; 16 bales cotton, H Harji and Sons; 300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton S Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.